

A MEMOIR
OF THE
**First Treasurer of the
United States**

WITH
CHRONOLOGICAL DATA

BY THE
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SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION, ETC.

Together With a History of the
Hilligoss Family.

BY
LEVI HILLIGOSS

"It is a duty, a debt owed by the public to the
memory of its distinguished dead, for the benefit of
the living and of future generations, that the life of
a great man shall be chronicled and handed down
to posterity.—*Hon. William Macay Hall.*

RUSHVILLE, IND.:
American Book and Job Print.
1913

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FOREWORD.

THIS volume presents itself to the public without any apology for intrusion. It has a mission to accomplish, which the careful reader will observe is a worthy one. Attach it to any reliable financial history of the Revolutionary period, and you have a complete biography of the subject. It is unfortunate that the records, from 1775 to 1781, covering the most important part of Mr. Hillegas's incumbency, are lost.

No effort has been made at expansion or elaboration; on the contrary we have aimed at contraction and condensation, so as to give in a limited scope the main facts of the subject's life, allowing the "data" to speak for his official career. His private life and letters are to be found in Mrs. Emma St. Clair Whitney's "Michael Hillegas and His Descendants." It is not within the scope of this volume to publish all the data, letters, etc., that we have in our possession; sufficient has been presented, we trust, to secure a public, historical and official recognition of our subject.

An effort has been made to avoid as far as possible the repetition of data.

MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

Philadelphia, June, 1905.

CHAPTER I.

THE HILLEGAS FAMILY IN AMERICA.

HERE is a generally accepted tradition in the several branches of the Hillegas family, that it is of French extraction. This is doubtless owing to the fact that the family prior to removal to the Palatinate of Germany were residents of the disputed Franco-German Province of Alsace. This was originally German territory, and embraced many German as well as French inhabitants. A careful inquiry based upon the earliest authentic spelling of the name "Hilde-gras," leads to the conclusion that it is of old Gothic-German origin, and of great antiquity.

The blazonry of the coat of arms borne by Michael Hillegas, as found on an old piece of silver now in the possession of Capt. Henry Hobart Bellas, of Philadelphia, one of his descendants, appears to sustain this theory. As nearly as it can be interpreted it is as follows:

Quarterly. First Quarter, gules (red); a pineapple (?), argent (silver). Second and third quarters, azure (blue); a star of eight points, argent (silver).

Fourth quarter, or (gold); a deer springing, natural color. Over all on a fesse (broad band) of argent, three musical staves, sable (black).

Helmet. Surmounted by a German Earl's coronet.¹

Hildegas means a grassy battlefield. It will be observed from the blazonry, that the three musical staves on the fesse resting across the middle of the shield constitute a principal mark of the escutcheon, and indicate an honor conferred for musical ability. Now it is asked, "May it not have been given to the victor in a musical contest, the victor of a peaceful battlefield, far back at the time when he who was crowned gave its present name to the family?"

The religious persecution of the Huguenots and Germans of Alsace, and Lorraine, drove the Hillegas family with others by way of Baden into the Palatinate, whence the brothers George Peter, Sr., John Frederick and Michael, Sr., emigrated to America. George Peter, Sr., and Michael, Sr., prior to 1724. The former located in the Northern Liberties in the county of Philadelphia,

¹ A recently discovered coat of arms of the Hillegas family, at Neunkirchen, near Mosbach, Baden, of which the frontispiece is a reproduction, presented to the writer by Mr. Ferdinand Hillengass of Frankfort-on-the-Main, shows the single charge of a double fleur-de-lis (or,) upon the shield (gules.) This may prove to be the true interpretation of the first quarter on the coat of arms emblazoned above.

where he died in 1745, leaving issue: Petter Hillegas; Margaret, wife of George Passager; Catharine, wife of Philip Tull; Elizabeth and Susanna. He was one of the first officers of the old Race Street Reformed Church, organized in 1727. In the new church building at Tenth and Wallace streets, is a memorial window giving the names of the first officers of the congregation, and among them is that of George Peter Hillegas.

John Frederick Hillegas, the progenitor of the Montgomery county branch of the family, and probably of all who bear the name in America, at this time (1905), was born in Alsace, November 24, 1685. With his wife, Elizabeth Barbara and younger children, he sailed from Rotterdam to America in the ship "William and Sarah," with the company including the Rev. George Michael Weiss, a Reformed minister. They arrived at Philadelphia September 18th, and took the oath of allegiance September 21, 1727. Soon thereafter they settled in the region known as "Goshenhoppen," now Montgomery county. Here John Frederick Hillegas, prior to 1734, took up a tract of one hundred and fifty acres of land, and by right of purchase, within the years closely following, became the possessor of a large landed estate. Among these early purchases was a tract of one hun-

dred and sixty-five acres, containing thereon a grist mill, from George Gowen, February 6, 1738, and which, until quite recently, was in the possession of one of his descendants; also a tract of three hundred and sixty-three acres, bought of William Parsons, 1749. He died January 6, 1765, leaving a valuable estate to his children. His wife, Elizabeth Barbara, died March 4, 1759. Their remains repose in the New Goshenhoppen Reformed Church burial ground, nearly opposite the front of the present church building. The inscriptions on their tombstones are now nearly obliterated and were interpreted only after the most diligent efforts.¹

This couple had issue: Leopold, b. about 1714; John Adam, b. 1717, Jan. 5, d. 1779, Mar. 13, m. Anna Catherine Bitting, came to this country 1732, Aug. 11, (ancestor of Mrs. J. Henry Meyer); Frederick, b. about 1720; Eva Elizabeth, b. about 1723, d. 1766, m. Yeager; Ann Margaret, b. 1726, Aug. 15, d. 1773, Jan. 6, m. Matthias Richards (Reichert); Ann Regina, b. about 1729, m. Nicolaus Jeger (Yeager); Elizabeth Barbara, b. 1732, Apr. 16, d. 1817, Aug. 15, m. John Frey; George Peter, b. 1735, Feb. 2, d. 1810, Sept. 24,

¹ For inscriptions, etc., see - "The Perkiomen Region Past and Present," Vol. I, p. 50; "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," April, 1894.

m. Anna Barbara Hornecker (ancestor of Michael Reed Minnich); Conrad, b. 1738, Nov. 2, d. 1824, Dec. 24, m. Margretha Schellenberger (ancestor of Henry S. Dotterer).

Michael, Sr., born in 1696, located in the City of Philadelphia, where he became a leading merchant and prominent citizen. He was naturalized April 11, 1749. He owned a large amount of real estate in the city, considerable in the adjoining vicinity, and several hundred acres in upper Hanover township. From his prominent position in the province he was soon recognized as the friend of his German countrymen, who frequently sought his advice and counsel. Their language, their odd customs, and their peculiar dress often made them the objects of ridicule, but they never failed to find a wise counsellor and sympathetic friend in this truly great and good man. His natural endowments and enlarged business experience peculiarly fitted him for the position he occupied as the leader of the large German population in the city and the surrounding counties.

In a recent letter to the writer, Mr. Henry S. Dotterer pays him the following just tribute: "In my judgment Michael Hillegas, the merchant, is a more noteworthy character than his son, the Continental treasurer. He deserves high regard from us of Penn-

sylvania German extraction. He was one of the few German merchants in Philadelphia at that time, some thirty years before the Revolution, and he was one in whom the inland farmers trusted. The plain country people needed just such a man at that period, when they had no friends to speak of outside their own nationality in the province. Bear in mind that they were regarded as peculiar if not suspicious aliens; that they had no influence, could not speak the language and were thought only fit to do the hardest work in the frontier wilderness. Michael Hillegas was their friend and in a degree their main protector. If you study his character from this standpoint, I feel sure you will find him a man worthy of honor from us—a useful, helpful, picturesque character."

He died intestate, Oct. 30, 1749, leaving a widow, Margaret; one son, Michael (b. 1728-9, Apr. 22, d. 1804; Sept. 29, m. Henrietta Bonde,) who became celebrated as the First Treasurer of the United States, and two daughters, Susanna, wife of Frederick Kuhl, and Mary, wife of John Jennings. ¹

¹ See Hillegas Data, Vol. I, No. 1—"The American Historical Register," 1894.

CHAPTER II.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS, THE TREASURER.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS was born in the City of Philadelphia, April 22, 1729, O. S. He was reared within the refined and christian influence of a cultured home. His educational advantages were the best his native city afforded and, outside of the curriculum of the parochial schools and the academies of the time was more practical than scholastic.

At his father's hospitable home he doubtless enjoyed the association of the most learned men of the day. It was the resort of the pious and learned missionaries of the Reformed and Lutheran faith. If there is any force in inductive reasoning, beyond all controversy, the patriarch Muhlenberg, the pious Schlatter and the learned Weiss, received the cordial hospitality, the substantial aid and wise counsel of the host. He was the friend, the adviser and the protector of his fellow countrymen, and it is not surprising that the son should be popular among the extensive circle of patrons, friends and admirers of the father.

In the counting-room he early learned the principles and business methods that were the basis of his successful career. At the age of twenty-one years, he became the business successor of his father, and one of the administrators of his estate—the value of which may be estimated from the fact that they were required to give bond in the sum of £40,000. The real estate consisted of twenty-eight lots and tracts of land, several on Front street and the Delaware river bank; ten on Second street, mostly improved, and the balance were large lots or tracts in the then suburbs and county of Philadelphia.¹

The Orphan's Court, July 25, 1750, upon the petition of the surviving children, Michael, Susanna and Mary (the widow "in consideration of an annuity during her life voluntarily released all her right, title an interest to both real and personal estate of her said husband") appointed a jury to value and make partition of the estate. Two parts were assigned to Michael, and one each to the daughters.² The return covers fifteen pages of the docket, not including a very interesting and neatly executed map of the lots and land assigned to the different heirs. It may be said this was

¹ Some Data of the Hillegas Family, Vol. I, No. I, p. 23ff—*"The American Historical Register."*

² "O. C. Docket 3," p. 117.

the beginning of his successful business career as a merchant and sugar refiner.

Later in life, he became a prominent member of the Martick Forge Co., the Lehigh Coal Mining Co., the Pennsylvania Land Co., for which he held thousands of acres in Bedford county; and other important financial interests.

Although pressed by the cares and responsibilities of his personal, political and official duties, he still found time for social and domestic pleasures. His courteous manner and genial disposition were marked by his associates and made him hosts of friends. He and his family were members of the historic Assembly balls, and it is recorded that one of his daughters was debarred for having "married into trade."

His devotion to music was only surpassed by his skill, and like the great liberator of modern thought, Dr. Martin Luther, he often found relief from care in his flute and violin. John Adams wrote in his diary, November 28, 1775: "Hillegas is one of our Continental treasurers; is a great musician; talks perpetually of the forte and piano, of Handel and songs and tunes." He was the author of "An easy Method for the Flute." His musical talent was inherited, as may be concluded from the presence of the four musical staves upon the family coat of arms.

He was a member of the Fishing Company of Fort St. Davids, in 1763; and of the American Philosophical Society, 1768.

He was a baptized member of the Reformed Church, but some time after his marriage became a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and served as a vestryman of Christ Church congregation during 1772 and 1773.

Possessed of ample means, his devotion to the interests of his country stamps him as a pure patriot. He early took an active interest in political affairs. In 1762, he was appointed one of the commissioners to select the site and erect a fort (Mifflin) for the protection of Philadelphia. From 1765 to 1775 he was a member of the Provincial Assembly. In 1771 he was a member of the Board of Commissioners to improve the navigation of the Delaware. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Observation of Philadelphia. In 1775 he became a member of the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety; and in the same year was chosen Treasurer of the United Colonies, serving continuously in this capacity until the Treasury Department was established by Act of Congress, September 2, 1789.¹ The first incumbent under this act was Samuel Meredith, whose commission bears the date of Septem-

¹ "First Statutes," p. 65.

ber 11, 1789.¹ And on September 29th, Alexander Hamilton was appointed by Washington, Secretary of the Treasury.

The first critical period in the life of this government was the struggle for independent existence. The second was the endeavor for systematic organization. The one was a war of arms; the other a contest of intellects. Logically the one precedes the other. Chronologically they often run parallel. The formative period of a nation's existence is the most trying. When organization has enacted its laws and becomes systematized, with perfect machinery running with mechanical precision, it is a comparatively easy task to perform the duties that pertain to office.

Michael Hillegas, under the several titles of Provincial, Continental and United States Treasurer, performed the duties of an office that required the greatest possible skill, method and integrity, and faithfully and commendably executed the trust during the first fourteen years of the life of the United States of America. That no public recognition has been made in commemoration of such patriotic, long-continued, faithful execution of a trust of so great responsibility by the city of his birth, his education, his service and his death is a perversion of civic instincts.

¹ See "United States Treasury Register."

The only mention of him in *history* that we have found is by John Bach McMaster.¹ Manasseh Cutler (1787), was chosen to represent the company formed for the purchase and settlement of land in Ohio, before Congress. While this body was engaged with other matters, "Cutler spent his time in making friends and furthering his plans. St. Clair, who was President of Congress and whom he soon won over by asserting that there was no other man he so longed to see governor of the company's purchase, introduced him to the foreign ministers. He was delighted to find that Van Berckel, the Dutch Charge, took a lively interest in the proposed settlements. He dined with Hillegas, the Treasurer. He supped with Grayson and some Congressmen from the South. He passed an evening with Osgood, head of the Board of Treasury, etc."²

¹ "A History of the People of the United States," Vol. I, p. 509.

² Since writing the above, "The Financial History of the United States," by Prof. Albert S. Bolles, has appeared. Volume I covers the period of the incumbency of Michael Hillegas as Treasurer. Speaking of the Treasury Department, he says: "More than a month elapsed before filling the several offices of the Treasury (November 3, 1778). Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., was elected Controller; John Gibson, Auditor, and Michael Hillegas who had held the office of Treasurer from the beginning was continued in the same position. Since the resignation of Mr. Clymer, Hillegas had acted as sole Treasurer; and from his continuance in that office had probably administered it in a successful manner." "To the Controller and treasurer was given a salary of four thousand dollars" (p. 20). "The Loan Office system was simply extended so as to include the Continental Treasurer among the number of those authorized to borrow money for the use of the government" (June 15, 1777), p. 51. He is also mentioned in the diaries of Christopher Marshall, Jacob Hiltzheimer and Elizabeth Drinker.

The time is at hand when no history of the United States will be considered complete without mention of the service of this patriot. The force of this statement is augmented when the liberal contributions of money he made by gift and loan to the support of the army during the struggle for independence are recalled.

During the incumbency of Mr. Hillegas, the first entry on the records in the office of the Register of the Treasury is under date of April 16, 1776, and the last, August 28, 1789.

The following data were furnished by Hon. Geo. S. Batcheller, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, April 14, 1890, for Mrs Emma St. Clair Whitney's "Michael Hillegas and His Descendants."

July 29, 1775, 1 it was *Resolved*, "That Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqrs., be joint Treasurers of the United Colonies." They were designated by the same resolution *Continental Treasurers*.

August 6, 1776, 2 "That for the future there be only one Continental Treasurer" (Mr. Clymer having been appointed a delegate to Congress.)

September 6, 1777, 3 additional compensation was

1 "Journals of Congress," Vol. I, p. 173.

2 *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 299.

3 *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 301.

"Allowed to Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, from the 6th day of August, 1776, when Mr. Clymer resigned the office of joint Treasurer."

March 22, 1785 1 mention is made of "Michael Hillegas, Esq., Continental Treasurer."

The minutes of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania reveal: July 13, 1780, a letter from Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, informing the Board that he had received *draughts* from Congress for 1,796,950, and for 4,569,045 dollars, and one-third dollar, and requesting information when the whole or part will be paid. August 7, 1780, a letter from same requesting information of the intentions of the Board respecting two warrants, dated June 29th, for 1,796,950 dollars and another for 4,569,045 dollars and thirty-ninetieths, was read. April 16, 1781, an order from the Treasury Board on Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States. 2 "In the Treasury accounts frequent mention is made of money advanced by him for improving the public highways and rivers, and the docks and islands in the Delaware."

The great distress that prevailed in the army

1 "Journals of Congress," Vol. X, p. 96.

2 "Colonial Record," Vol. XII, pp. 423, 444, 693.

during the spring of 1780 for the want of food, clothing and money for the soldiers, designates it as one of the gloomiest periods of the Revolution. Then it was that a number of the responsible citizens of Philadelphia came to the relief of the government by resort to their private fortunes. A meeting was called at the "Coffee-House," June 8, 1780, and a subscription started "to be given in bounties to promote the recruiting service of the United States." Another largely-attended meeting was called on the 17th of June of the same year at the City Tavern, and a subscription of money started, on which the signers pledged their property and credit "in order to support the credit of a bank to be established for furnishing a supply of provisions for the Armies of the United States. At this meeting Michael Hillegas subscribed £4,000. The list was completed within a few days, and the "Pennsylvania Bank" was organized and continued in operation for nearly a year and a half, rendering essential service to the country. November 1, 1781, a meeting was held at the City Tavern, out of which grew the Bank of North America. Mr. Hillegas was one of the first subscribers to the stock of this bank and on December 31, 1781, the Congress of the United States passed an act incorporating the subscribers under the title of "The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of North America."¹

A recent-discovered muster roll of the 7th Company, 3d Battalion, Philadelphia City Militia, shows that Michael Hillegas was regularly enrolled as a member of Captain Andrew Geyer's Company, September 20, 1781. His name is given among the delinquents, 1782, but his absence and failure to perform duty is accounted for by the fact of his being Treasurer of the United States.

In recognition of his ability and methodical habits, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, April 2, 1781, *Resolved*, "That Michael Hillegas, Esq., be requested and empowered to revise, compare, correct and publish in one volume, the resolves of the Committee of the late Province of Pennsylvania, with their instructions to their Representatives in Assembly, held at Philadelphia, the 15th day of July, 1774: the proceedings of the convention for the Province of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia the 23rd of January, 1775: the proceedings of the Provincial Conference of Committees held at Carpenter's Hall, in the City of Philadelphia, the 18th day of June, 1776; the Declaration of Independence by the Congress of the United States, made the 4th of July,

¹ "History of the Bank of North America," Lawrence Lewis, Jr., Philadelphia, 1882.

Convention of the State of Pennsylvania, held at Philadelphia, the 15th day of July, 1776, with the Constitution; the minutes of the Assemblies of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to the end of the present year; and the Articles of Confederation of the United States of America, and that the House will purchase and pay for two hundred copies thereof." The volume was published in folio the following year. It is the last volume of the series—"Votes of the Assembly."¹

He suggested, in a letter to the Governor of New Hampshire "the importance of preserving the history of the present revolution" by the compilation of similar work, under the authority of the legislatures of the other states of the Union, August 20, 1781.

1784, April 23d, with Tench Francis, he was a commissioner to divide and sell the ground upon which the Barracks in Philadelphia (Northern Liberties) were built.²

He was an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, 1792, and one of the associate justices of the Mayor's

¹ To be found in Library of Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and in the Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

² "Colonial Records," XIV, 76.

Court. His residence at this time was 20 South Sixth street; previously he resided at 91 North Second street.

A few quotations from the Colonial Records are herewith given:

1775, July 14th, the Committee of Safety *Resolved*, "That Mr. Robert Morris, Messrs. George Gray, Samuel Morris, Jr., and Thomas Wharton, Jr., be a committee to wait on the Provincial Treasurer, and know if a sum of money can be borrowed of him until the money of this Board is emitted." 1

1775, August 10th, *Resolved*, "That an order be drawn on Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of this Board, in favor of Messrs. Robert Morris and Thomas Wharton, Jr., for the sum of twenty-five thousand pounds." Which was done and signed by Benjamin Franklin, President 2

See also orders given by direction of Congress and signed by John Hancock, President. 3

Preserved in the Archives of the Department of State of the United States is the original of the following copy of a letter, also the acknowledgment of Mr. Hillegas:

1 "Colonial Records," X, 286.

2 "Colonial Records," X, 300.

3 "Colonial Records," *Ibid.*, pp. 401, 415.

PHILADELPHIA, September, 21, 1781.

Sir:—Inclosed herewith, I have the pleasure to transmit to you two Acts of Congress, one of the 11th, and the other of the 19th instant, whereby you will perceive you are again elected Treasurer of the United States of America.

You were chosen by an unanimous ballot, which is the fullest approbation of your past conduct. I wish you satisfaction in the appointment, and all manner of happiness, and am,

Sir with respect, etc., etc.,

T. MCKEAN, *President.*

Aftr laying aside the burdens of official life, he went abroad for much needed rest, as indicated by the following:

MINUTES BOARD OF PROPERTY.

"At a meeting at the Surveyor General's, 5th October, 1789,

Inter alia.

Martick Forge Company

vs.

Rob't Ramsay and

Richard Keagy.

. . . *On Cœvæat.*

"Mr. Hillegas, having some of the papers of the company, necessary for trial, and he being abroad, it's thought proper to postpone this cause to the first Monday in March next." * * *—"Penna. Archives," Third Series, Vol. I, p. 667.

He died in Philadelphia, September 29, 1804, in the 76th year of his age, and was buried beside his wife in the hallowed ground of Christ Church.

In estimating the character of the men who took prominent part in the affairs of this period of the nation's life, it is well to note that Pennsylvania was an important factor; that at the beginning of the Revolutionary era nearly one half of the population of this State were Germans; and that it may be confidently asserted that their enfranchisement, June 19, 1776, made the Declaration of Independence possible.

CHAPTER III.

THE FIRST TREASURER OF THE NATION.

THE failure to place the portrait of Michael Hillegas, the first treasurer of the United States, upon the paper currency of the Country or to give him other fitting recognition, is an illustration of the official and historical neglect that has persistently followed this gentleman. When it is known that he held the office of Treasurer from the beginning, 1775, and was continued in the position until September, 1789, indicating that he had administered it in a successful manner; that he was a native born citizen of Philadelphia, that his means enabled him by gift and loan to contribute liberally to the necessities of his country, which he did, this omission becomes intensified and would seem to indicate an ignorance of historic facts or a lack of thorough research on the part of the chroniclers of the events connected with the early days of the republic. The truth is, that in the examination and presentation of this subject, the general historian has failed to look to original sources, and has in some instances drawn upon his imagination for facts. While the so called *historical specialist*, bent upon

establishing a theory, frequently overlooks and ignores much that he sees, when it detracts from his line of argument, and thrusts his own personality into the breach to hide the *hiatus*. One sees only Morris; the other Meredith. And the comparatively recent efforts in the City of Philadelphia and in the Pennsylvania Legislature to give additional honor to these gentlemen and patriots on the basis of service in the Treasury Department, or as *First Treasurer of the United States* (?), respectively, and entirely overlooking or neglecting Mr. Hillegas, cannot be approved on historical grounds, by any diligent examiner of the original data in connection with the Treasury Department, as found in the "Pennsylvania Archives," the "Votes of the Assembly," the "Journals of Congress," and the department itself. It is a mere begging of the question to say the United States was not the United States between July 4, 1776, and the organization of the Treasury Department under the constitution in 1789.

The representatives of the commonwealths, that had been colonies, in General Congress assembled, designated them the United States; not only once, and in connection with the Treasury Department, but in every important instance. After the Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776, the colonies became

commonwealths. They were no longer dependent provinces but independent states, and by the "Articles of Confederation"—UNITED STATES. This admitted, and it cannot be evaded, Michael Hillegas was the *First* Treasurer of the United States, and as such deserves official recognition.

The Treasury Department alone remained continuous from the beginning. The financial chain must of necessity be complete. It matters not what form a government may take, if it is to have any stability, the Treasury must be maintained. The first links in this Department were practically forged by Michael Hillegas. It will not do, as many have done, to proceed upon the conclusion that the Treasury Department existed from the beginning upon the same plan as it exists to-day. A careful examination of the records show that the Treasurer was not only a very important factor, but if salary means anything he was at the head of the department. Be this as it may the proof is abundant that the position sustained a more important relation to the department than it does in this year of grace 1905. Prof. William G. Sumner, while he fails to take any recognition of Mr. Hillegas, states, "On the 5th of September (1781) Morris recorded the negotiations by which he secured means to pay the

soldiers. He applied to Rochambeau for twenty thousand hard dollars, promising repayment at any time he should name. He met Luzerne, Rochambeau and Chastellux at Luzerne's house. Their military chest was low, and although they had money at Boston, it would take six or eight weeks to get it to Philadelphia. Money was also on the fleet of De Grasse, but its arrival was uncertain. Moreover the consent of the Intendent and the Treasurer was necessary, and they had set out for the head of Elk. The whole party rode thither to see them."¹

During the crucial part of this nation's life and the formative period of its organization, when the services of a patriot more than a politician were required, the steady hand of Hillegas at the helm kept the finances of the Ship of State within control. The satisfactory manner in which he administered the affairs of the department led gradually to the enlargement of his powers and the increase of his duties. June 15, 1777, the Treasurer was included among the number of those authorized to borrow money for the use of the government. July 23, 1781, F. Hopkins, treasurer of loans, resigned, and that office abolished, and the business thereof annexed to the office of Treasurer of

¹ P. 303, Vol. I, "The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution."

the United States. October 16, 1786, in the ordinance for the establishment of the Mint of the United States, it is directed that there shall be among its officers "A Paymaster, who shall be the Treasurer of the United States for the time being," and defines his duties.

The minutes of the Pennsylvania Assembly, generally known as "votes of the Assembly" from 1765 to 1775, his term of service as a member of that body, will illuminate a page of heretofore unwritten history of colony and commonwealth, of state and government, of finance and financiers and places in bold relief thereon the name of Michael Hillegas. He is revealed as very busy and aggressive, and as a most remarkably ready man. As a broad-gauge statesman, as well as an acute financier; a philanthropist interested in the Negro, the Indian and the poor of his native city. The Pennsylvania Hospital, the employment and support of the poor and the erection of buildings for the purpose, provision for prisoners in confinement, and both public and private wrongs commanded his personal interest and support. He was the active leader in lighting, grading, paving and draining what was then the Capital of the nation. He was deeply interested and aggressive in making and keeping navigable the Delaware River. And was on the committee to locate the first bridge

across the Schuylkill.

His position for ten successive years on the committee to audit and settle the accounts of the General Loan Office and other public accounts, together with his financial responsibility, made him the logical incumbent of the office of public trust that he held for so many years.

CHAPTER IV.

THE NATION'S FIRST RECORDS.

Preserved in the Treasury Department—Ledger, Journal and Blotter constitute the set.

THE following article graphically describes these priceless records, and the correspondence so aptly illustrates statements heretofore made, that we give them place in this chapter.

“Among the archives of the Treasury Department there is a rare and valuable set of books—rare as a specimen of old-time bookkeeping and valuable for the associations clustered around them and the records which they contain. The set consists of three books—a ledger, a journal, and a blotter or waste book—and is over 120 years old, forming the first link in the chain of the history of this country’s financial dealings with its representatives in other lands and those that kept up the government during the trying period of the Revolution.

“Under the Continental Congress and government a Board of Treasury was provided to have charge of the finances, and soon after its organization the Treasurer’s office was instituted. This was done April 1, 1776,

and about two weeks later the first entry was made on the blotter and the first set of books of the United States Treasury Department was begun. In 1789, September 2, the present United States Treasury was created, with Alexander Hamilton of New York as the Secretary of the Treasury; Nicholas Eveleigh of South Carolina, first Comptroller; Oliver Wolcott, Jr., of Connecticut, first auditor; Samuel Meredith of Pennsylvania, Treasurer; and Joseph Nourse of Virginia, Register. These were the original bureaus of the Treasury Department, but from time to time, beginning in 1816, other offices or bureaus, as the exigencies of the public service required have been added.

INTERESTING RECORDS.

"The old books were continued, however, from the Treasurer's office under the Board of Treasury into the time of the Treasury Department, but no mention is made of the change, because the Treasurer's office continued practically the same under the Department as it did under the Board of Treasury.

"The blotter shows from the headings at the top of various pages how the Continental Congress, and consequently the government of the republic, was compelled to move about from place to place, and in a number of instances the books were saved from

British hands by the merest chance. The books were kept in Philadelphia at the close of the Revolution until 1800, and were then brought to Washington, where the government was moved at that time.

"The first entry made in the blotter was on April 16th, 1776, and this is the first date of entry, of course, in both journal and ledger. It is an item of certain moneys paid to James Warren, Paymaster General of the United States Army. In the ledger and journal the writing is beautifully done, while the paper and ink are remarkably well preserved. The paper had no lines on it, and the bookkeeper was compelled to do his own ruling, but his work bears a close inspection and would pass for machine ruling. Nearly all the prominent men of the period of the Revolution are mentioned in both ledger and journal, and many interesting items are to be found opposite their names. One highly interesting entry is that of the lottery conducted by the United States government in 1781. The ledger and journal have both been recently rebound, and to all outside appearances are current books.

"The blotter, or waste book, is, of course, much more interesting than the other books in the set on account of the details which are set forth. The writing

in it is not nearly as good as that of the journal and ledger, but it is legible, and, as in the other books remarkably well preserved.

GENERAL WASHINGTON'S ACCOUNTS.

"George Washington's accounts are all entered in due shape and are always items of moneys paid on his demand. Washington would not receive a stated salary at first for his services to the government, but said that he would submit from time to time, as occasion might arise, his statement of expenses, for which he felt sure the government would reimburse him, and these entries are the demands which were made by him during the Revolutionary War.

"Another book that is interesting, and which, while not in the set, forms a part of the collection of the Treasury Department, is what is called 'A Journal of Cash, for the Commission at the Court of France.' It contains a full account of the expenses of the commission that went to France to solicit aid for the young republic, and some of the items are not only interesting, but rather humorous. The first entry was made in favor of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, December 7, 1776, and was to defray his traveling expenses. An interesting fact shown by this book is that all the members of the commission were very fond of wine, not the ordinary brands, but of champagne and bur-

gundy, and some entries record as high as eighty cases of each variety charged to the government. Some of the accounts on which money was paid were trivial, while others were of more moment. Linen, wood, 'chariots, servants' hire, lanterns, lodgings, trunks, table ware, wine, snuff boxes, and a hundred and one other things were charged up to the government and the money refunded for them upon the return of the commission to this country. Indeed, some of the members were sent letters of credit, reimbursing them in France for their expenditures. The whole amount of the cost of maintaining the commission at the court of France is not given, but it must have been a pretty sum." 1

Philadelphia, Pa., July 24, 1897.

Editor "WASHINGTON STAR,"
Washington, D. C.

My Dear Sir:

Under a conspicuous heading, "NATIONS FIRST RECORDS," "The Call" of this city publishes from your columns an interesting and graphic historical account of the Ledger, Journal and Blotter, "forming the first link in the chain of the history of this country's financial dealings * * * during the trying period of the Revolution." The author gives exact dates, but inadvertently omits giving the name of the Treasurer who kept these invaluable records.

To the public and general histories his name is

1 "Washington Star."

unknown, or never given.

May I ask you, through your correspondent, to give his name.

Very truly,

MICHAEL REED MINNICH.

THE EVENING STAR.

Washington, D. C., July 27, 1897.

M. R. MINNICH,

Dear Sir:

In answer to your query I would say that two men were appointed by Congress to look after the Treasurer's office. They were Michael Hillegas and George Clymer. The latter resigned soon after, but Hillegas stayed in for a long time.

Hillegas was from Pennsylvania. They were appointed between April 1st and 16th, (1776).

Very truly yours,

(Signed) JOHN A. GRAHAM,

Correspondent.



M. HILLEGAS

1729-1804

CHAPTER V.

*Votes of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania:*¹

To the student of history, the following excerpts from the sources indicated will prove interesting.

1763, Jan. 26. A remonstrance from Daniel Williams and Michael Hillegas, two of the Commissioners for the county of Philadelphia, vs. The Acts of Assembly of this Province, passed 1758-9, for "Fines on all county, township and ward assessors, for refusing or neglecting to serve, * * *" wherein the fine is fixed at fifty pounds.

1763, Feb. 3. The same was read the second time and after some debate Messrs. Fox, Galloway, Evans, Rhoads, Morton, were appointed a Committee to prepare and bring in "a Bill for regulating the fines, etc."

1765, Oct. 14. Michael Hillegas first enrolled as a member of the Assembly for Philadelphia county.

¹ In many instances the exact language and orthography are retained.

1765, Oct. 16. "*Resolved*, that Mr. Hillegas, Mr. Willing, Mr. Foulke, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Jacobs, Mr. Carpenter, Mr. M'Pherson, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Whitman and Mr. Taylor be a Committee of aggrievances for the ensuing year; and that they have full power and authority to send for persons, papers and records."

That Mr. Richardson, Mr. Hillegas, Mr. Willing, Mr. Knight and Mr. Pearson be a Committee to audit and settle the accounts of the General Loan Office of this Province, and other public accounts, etc." Reported September 9, 1776. Final report September 18, 1766, and all paid fifteen pounds each for their services.

1766, Jan. 11. *Ordered*, that Messrs. Galloway, Willing and Hillegas, be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill for the purpose of extending the time for drawing the church lottery of St. Peters, etc.

1766, Jan. 15. Mr. Hillegas one of the Committee to prepare and bring in a bill for erecting a house for the support and employment of the poor in the City of Philadelphia.

1766, Jan. 21. Mr. Hillegas on Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill for the purposes mentioned

in the "Petition from a number of inhabitants on the West Side of the River Schuylkill, of the City of Philadelphia."

1766, Jan. 24. One of the Committee to prepare, etc., "Bill to make provision for certain prisoners continued in confinement for their fees."

1766, Feb. 6. Mr. Richardson and Mr. Hillescas appointed to make inquiry into the truth of several allegations contained in the petition of Frederick Peplers.

1766, Sept. 12. *Ordered*, that Messrs. Richardson, Hillescas, Willing, Pemberton, Pearson and Allen be a Committee to prepare, etc., "A Bill for granting to his Majesty the sum of *four thousand pounds*, out of the money now remaining in the hands of the Provincial Treasurer, for quartering such a number of his Majesty's troops as the General may find necessary to send into this Province.

1766, Oct. 14. Chairman, "Committee of aggrievances." Continued on "Committee to audit and settle accounts, etc."

1767, Jan. 15. He was one of the Committee to inquire into the alleged loss of deeds of Philip Fox. Reported January 24, 1767.

1767, Jan. 26. He was one of the Committee to ex-

amine and compare assessments returned from the several counties for 1766.

1767, Jan. 28. One of the Committee to hear the several debtors in gaol who have petitioned for relief. Reported February 3, 1767.

1767, Jan. 29. A member of the Committee to amend the Act of Assembly of this Province, "An Act to prevent the exportation of staves, heading, boards and timber not merchantable."

1767, Feb. 10. *Ordered*, that Mr. Hillegas, (*et al.*), bring in a Bill for the relief of certain debtors.

1767, Feb. 14. "Bill for the relief of Phillip Fox in re-certain title deeds."

1767, Sept. 12. Mr. Hillegas, one of the Trustees of Province Island and buildings thereon.

Michael Hillegas and Charles Humphreys, Esqrs., appointed Trustees of the State House with the appurtenances, in the stead of Isaac Norris and Thomas Leech, Esqrs., deceased.

1767, Sept. 16. The Committee on Finances, of which Mr. Hillegas was a member, made a partial report, and on the 24th of the same month a further report.

The Trustees of Province Island were asked to make a careful search for the title deeds of the Island, and after they have received conveyance

from Joseph Trotter, the survivor of the former Trustees, to have the same with other papers they think requisite recorded.

1767, Oct. 15. Mr. Hillegas continued on the Committee to audit accounts, etc.

1768, Jan. 20. Messrs. Fox, Hillegas, Ross and Rodman, Committee to prepare "A Bill for finishing the Middle House of the west end of the Philadelphia Barracks."

A member of the Committee to prepare, etc., "A Bill for raising a sum of money, by way of lottery, for the purpose of a public landing in Northern Liberties, and paving the streets of Philadelphia.

1768, Feb. 4. Messrs. Fox, Livezey, Hillegas, Pemberton, Warson, Browne, Pearson, Carpenter, M'Pherson, and others a Committee to examine witnesses and inquire into the rescue, from the gaol at Carlisle, of Frederick Stump, committed for the murder of Indians at Middle Creek. The House adjourned to give the committee opportunity to hear witnesses and prepare a report. This was an event of considerable importance owing to the Indian troubles that preceded in 1763 and the following years, and brought forth a message from the

Assembly to the Governor, John Penn, and a reply from him. Also a letter from the Speaker, Mr. Joseph Galloway to Sir William Johnson, Baronet, and his reply. Upon consideration of these papers, "The House resolved that it will resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, on Thursday morning next, to deliberate more fully on the importance of their contents." It was determined to raise three thousand pounds to defray the expenses of apprehending Frederick Stump and removing the discontent of the Indians by presents of condolence.

1768, Sept. 19. A detailed report of the Committee on accounts of the General Loan Office and other public accounts from 1751 was presented. The Committee at this time was Messrs. Pemberton, Pearson, Richardson, Fox, Hillegas and Yardley. This was an unusual and lengthy report, in as much as it embraced beside the General Loan Office, the accounts of the several County Treasurers; of the Collectors of Excise; of Thomas Coombe, Collector of Duties on Tonnage and Shipping; of Commissioners for erecting a Lighthouse; of Joseph Fox, Esq., Barrack-master of Philadelphia; and the

Barrack-masters of the other counties; of the administrators of Thomas Leech, deceased, one of the superintendents of the building of the State House; of Samuel Preston Moore, Esq., Provincial Treasurer, etc.

(It is here that we begin to fairly feel the presence of Michael Hillegas. The systematizing of the accounts of the province was evidently due to this gentleman.)

1768, Oct. 15. Mr. Hillegas continued on committee of accounts. During this session he was on the Committee "Authenticating the Germantown records"; "Regulating the 'assize' of bread"; "Regulating, pitching, paving and cleaning the highways, streets, lanes and alleys in the City of Philadelphia"; to prevent and remove nuisances"; "To regulate wagoners, carters, draymen and porters"; and to continue an "Act for appointing wardens for the Port of Philadelphia," and regulating "Pilots plying in the river and bay of Delaware, etc." "Appointment of regulators in the township of Northern Liberties."

1769, Jan. 31. Messrs. Richardson, Hillegas, Pemberton and Ross, a Committee to bring in an "Answer to the Governor's message of the 16th inst., concerning the Indian affairs."

1769, Feb. 3. Mr. Hillegas was on 'the following Committees: "To hear the petitions, view and take the level of the proper places for carrying off the water; estimate the *expense* of making the necessary common sewers and to consider the ways and means of defraying the same."

In relation to "Damage (for the second time) from the overflowing of the common sewer, at the intersection of Market and Fourth streets." To visit Pennsylvania Hospital and report. To deposit ancient books and records of Germantown in the office of the Recorder of Deeds and take receipt for same; which was promptly done and reported to the Assembly.

1769, May 9. Messrs. Richardson, Hillegas and Pemberton, a Committee to revise the minutes of the last sitting and report the several matters therein referred to the consideration of the House at its present meeting. This report was submitted on the 10th.

1769, May 27. It was ordered that Mr. Hillegas "Join with the Secretary in collating the engrossed Bills," by direction of the Governor, that the same might be enacted into laws. In this, as in all matters entrusted to him, he was prompt to report.

- 1769, Sept. 21. The Committee of the Assembly on the state of public accounts, Messrs. Fox, Richardson, Pemberton, Hillegas and Pearson, presented an exhaustive report.
- 1769, Sept. 22. Messrs. Hillegas, Pearson, Richardson and Pemberton, of the Committee on accounts, reported on the petition of James Johnson, late clerk of the Trustees of the General Loan Office for compensation during a period of two years, in which he administered the affairs of said office—1765 to the 21st of October, 1767—during the last sickness of Charles Norris, until passed into the hands of Samuel Preston Moore.
- 1769, Oct. 14. This date marks the beginning of the sittings of the Assembly and the name of Michael Hillegas has climbed up to the third place on the list of members. He was appointed chairman of the “Committee of aggrievances”; chairman of the Committee on accounts, etc., with Messrs. Fox, Pemberton, Chapman and Pearson.
- 1770, Jan. 2. He was on the Committee of “Relief of insolvent debtors.” *
- 1770, Jan. 6. Mr. Hillegas appointed and empowered to collect and receive fines for breach of the

rules by members of the Assembly to be applied
to the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

1770, Jan 16. On the Committee to ascertain "Allow-
ance to criminals after conviction."

1770, Feb. 24. Messrs. Hillegas and Pearson, to see
the Great Seal affixed to certain Bills that had
been passed into laws.

1770, May 15. Messrs. Richardson, Fox and Hillegas,
Committee to prepare a Bill to renew Acts for
appointing wardens for the Port of Philadelphia,
regulating pilots, price of pilotage, etc.

1770, Oct. 15. Mr. Hillegas, as the Representative
from Philadelphia county heads the list of
members of the Assembly.

1770, Oct. 16. He was continued chairman of the
"Committee of aggrievances" and of the
Committee to audit and settle the accounts of
the General loan office and other public
accounts with Messrs. Fox, Rhoads, Chapman,
and Pearson.

1770, Oct. 17. Mr. Hillegas appointed and em-
powered (for the second time) to demand and
collect fines for breach of the rules of the
Assembly, to be applied to the Pennsylvania
Hospital. On this day John Dickenson ap-
pearing for the first time in the House since

his election, was qualified as usual and took his seat.

1771, Jan. 9. Mr. Hillegas, on behalf of himself and the other Commissioners appointed to settle the accounts of the Managers of the *Skipack Lottery*, laid before the House, "A statement of their settlement with the said Managers."

Chairman of Committee to prevent destruction of rockfish and oysters.

1771, Feb. 12. Chairman of the Committee "For regulating the nightly watch and enlightening the streets, lanes and alleys of the City of Philadelphia."

1771, Feb. 13. Messrs. Hillegas, Livezey, Dickenson and others, a Committee to present "An Act that no public house or inn within the Province be kept without license."

1771, Mar. 7. Messrs. Hillegas and Pearson join the members of the Council in collating the several Bills already engrossed.

1771, Oct. 14. Mr. Hillegas again leads in the list of members.

1771, Oct. 15. Again Chairman of accounts, etc.

1771, Oct. 16. Continued a Committee on "Fines for breach of rules, etc."

- 1771, Oct. 18. Messrs. Hillegas, Fox, Livezey and Biddle a Committee to prepare and present "A Bill for preventing tumults, riotous assemblies, etc."
- 1772, Jan. 8. Mr. Hillegas was a member of the Committee to formulate Bill to regulate size of bread. Chairman of Committee "To examine the state of the Register General's and Rolls Office."
- 1772, Jan. 9. Chairman of the Committee for the "Recovery of divers sums of money due to the public from certain persons, late Commissioners, Assessors and Clerks in the county of Lancaster." This matter had been before the House for some time, and Mr. Hillegas had been on the committee to examine their accounts.
- 1772, Jan. 10. He leads the "Committee to consider of and report their opinion respecting a more equitable and less expensive mode of levying and collecting the Provincial and county taxes in this government."
- 1772, Jan. 28. Messrs. Hillegas, Fox and others a Committee for "Regulating the fishery in the Delaware," and to amend "An Act declaring the rivers Delaware, Lehigh, etc., common highways, etc."

- 1772, Jan. 29. On the Committee to regulate chimney sweepers.
- 1772, Mar. 4. On the Committee for "Relief of Richard Stevens," an insolvent.
- 1772, Mar. 12. On the Committee for "Relief of certain insolvent debtors."
- 1772, Mar. 16. Chairman of the Committee on "Payment of the public debts."
- 1772, Oct. 14. Continued as a member of the Assembly.
- 1772, Oct. 15. Chairman of the Committee of accounts, etc.
- 1772, Oct. 16. Sole member of Committee to collect fines, etc., for the benefit of the Pennsylvania Hospital.
- Messrs. Hillegas, Rhoads and Mifflin, Committee to procure a catalogue, to be taken of all the books in the Assembly Library, to number the same, and place them in proper order. This same Committee instructed to "Purchase from David Hall, fifty complete sets of the three first volumes of the 'Votes of the Assemblies of this Province.'" Which was done, at the price of three pounds, ten shillings for each set.
- 1773, Jan. 6. On this date the last named com-

mittee having reported the aforesigned purchase were asked to "Prepare and bring in a draft of rules for better regulating the use of the Assembly Library."

1773, Feb. 11. Considerable feeling existed at this time and the years immediately preceding between the tanners and shoemakers on account of the quality of much of the leather manufactured, and found its way, through petitions, into the Assembly. An effort, which met with considerable opposition, was made to pass a new Bill "To prevent frauds and abuses in the manufacturing of leather." Mr. Hillegas took a leading part in the passage of this new Bill.

1773, Feb. 13. Was made chairman of the Committee to prepare same. He was also appointed chairman to prepare, etc., "A Bill for altering and amending," "An Act for opening and better amending and keeping in repair the public roads and highways within this Province." Before this matter was determined, the usual parliamentary and political tactics were employed to delay and defeat it.

1773, Feb. 26. Messrs. Hillegas, Rhoads and Pearson were ordered to join with the

Members of Council in comparing the engrossed Bills of this session. And that Mr. Hillegas and Pearson do see the Great Seal affixed to the said Bills, after they shall be passed into laws, and deposit the same in the Rolls Office.

It was during this session that an “An Act for erecting a new Gaol, Workhouse and House of Correction in the City of Philadelphia,” was passed.

1773, Sept. 21. Peyton Randolph transmitted a Copy of the Resolves entered into by the Virginia House of Burgesses to the House of Representatives of this Province, appointing a Committee of correspondence. Peyton Randolph, Robt. Carter Nicholas, Richard Bland, Richard Henry Lee, Benj. Harrison, Edmund Pendleton, Patrick Henry, Dudly Digges, Dabney Carr, Archibald Cary and Thomas Jefferson, Esqrs.; and which had been passed “Nemine Contradicente.” Like communications were received from the Province of Massachusetts Bay, Connecticut and Rhode Island.

“The Committee appointed by law to superintend the printing the several sums of *twenty-five thousand pounds* struck in pursuance of the Act

of Assembly, entitled: ‘An Act for the support of the government of this Province and payment of the public debts’—passed the 21st of March, 1772; and the *twelve thousand pounds* struck in pursuance of the act, entitled: ‘*An Act for appointing Wardens for the Port of Philadelphia, and for other purposes therein mentioned*’—passed the 21st of February, 1773; this day, by the hands of *Mr. Hillegas*, produced to the House the receipts of *Owen Jones, Esq.*, Provincial Treasurer, for the above sums to him delivered by the said committees, together with fifteen unsigned supernumerary sheets, and fifty-six bills of *forty shillings* each, of the *twenty five*, and two sheets of the *twelve thousand pounds*, which were examined and counted at the table by the Speaker, and then burned by order in the presence of the House.” Thereupon it was ordered “That Messrs. Hillegas, Rhoads, Mifflin, Brown and Ross be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill for the support of the government of this Province and payment of the public debts.” The incidental expenses for the year show the special work done by Mr. Hillegas as the amounts paid him indicate.

Twenty-four days' service, Committee of public accounts, at 10 shillings per diem. £12.0.0
(With the exception of Mr. Pearson, the other members served only twenty-two days.)

His account of *Indian* expenses, £82.5.8
For superintending the transcript of the public accounts, and for other extra service to the House, £20.0.0

(The hand of Mr. Hillegas as a master accountant and financier is seen in the reports of the Committee of public accounts from the time he became one of its members. The above item so clearly demonstrates the fact that comment is unnecessary.)

1773, Oct. 14. Marks the beginning of a new session. Mr. Hillegas is continued as a member from the county of Philadelphia, and stands second on the roll. Thomas Mifflin and Benjamin Franklin become representatives from the City of Philadelphia. Messrs. Hillegas, Rhoads, Miles, Mifflin, Chapman and Pearson constitute the Committee of public accounts.

1773, Dec. 2. Mr. Hillegas, Chairman of Committee of thirteen members to report the "Quantity

of each species of property, as well real as personal, returned each year from the several counties of this Province, and as enjoined by law to be rated for sinking the Bills of credit granted to the King's use, or at least, such of them as have been returned in the two or three first and last years since the present mode of assessment has taken place, (with the sum total in money that has been levied on the same each and every year), or in any other intermediate year, which they may think necessary for the better information of the House." The following day this committee reported that they had made some progress and requested that other members may be joined with them for the purpose of expediting the said business. Thereupon, sixteen members were added to the committee. The consideration of this matter was important and evidently warm, occupying considerable time, and twice during this "Debate on the subject of taxation," the *yeas* and *nays* were called.

1773, Dec. 22. Mr. Hillegas is Chairman of the Committee "For extending such parts of the statutes of bankruptcy passed in *England*, as are best adapted to the circumstances of this Province."

- 1773, Dec. 23. Chairman of Committee on "An Act to prevent frauds in the packing and preserving of shad and herring for exportation."
- 1774, Jan. 6. Chairman of Committee respecting the attention of the dams erected in *Connestogoe Creek*.
- 1774, Jan. 10. Chairman of Committee "For recording warrants, surveys, deeds and conveyances."
- 1774, Jan. 11. Again "Appointed and empowered to demand and collect fines for breach of the rules of the House, for the use of the *Pennsylvania Hospital*."
- Chairman of Committee on "An Act for regulating peddlers and vendues, etc."
- 1774, Jan. 13. The Governor having presented a message relating to the claim of the Colony of Connecticut to lands within this Province, and the "Riotous and tumultuous manner" of taking possession of same, and holding said possession in a hostile manner to the great disturbance of the peace of the Province. That the said emigrants, together with a number of ill-disposed persons, have in defiance of the laws of the country and executive powers of this government, afforded protection to offenders

of the most atrocious kind,* * *, and in a hostile manner attempted to dispossess the peaceful inhabitants settled within the limits of this government. Thereupon, it was “*Ordered* that Messrs. Hillegas, Mifflin, Brown, Rodman, Ferree, and Allen be a Committee to prepare and bring in a Bill for preventing tumults and riotous assemblies, and for the more speedy and effectual punishing the rioters.”

1774, Jan. 18. The necessary Bills having been passed, Mr. Hillegas and Mr. Gray were instructed to wait on the Governor for his assent. Chairman of the Committee on “Bill to increase the allowance to members of Assembly for their attendance on the public service.”

1774, Jan. 20. The model of a machine for cleaning and deepening docks, raising sand and stones for building, etc., presented by *Arthur Donaldson*, having been viewed and examined by the members, it was “*Ordered*, that Messrs. Hillegas, Rhoads, Miles, Elliott, Rodman, Humphreys, Morton and seven others be a “Committee to inspect the said machine, see it perform, and report their opinion of its usefulness to the House at their next meeting.”

1774, Jan. 21. The following “Abstract of an account

of fifteen thousand pounds granted for the defence of Philadelphia and raised by act of Assembly—passed the 9th of March, 1771, as the same was laid out by the Governor and Commissioners," occurs in the Governor's message. Some of the items are interesting. Joseph Galloway, Esq., for "Deep Water Island"; Joseph Fox, Esq., for "Scantling and for clearing cannon"; William Rush, "Smith's work"; Samuel Levis, for "Scantling"; John Morton, Esq., "Logs for the Fort"; Matthew Clarkson, "Clerkship, etc."; Samuel Rhoads, "Nails and glass"; Samuel Penrose, "Provisions"; Owen Jones, Provincial Treasurer "Committee." This account was signed by John Penn, Benj. Chew, Joseph Galloway, Joseph Fox, Michael Hillegas, John Morton. No proper provision having been made for indemnifying the Provincial Treasurer in paying the above amount, the Speaker addressed a message to the Governor, the time before the adjournment being too limited to deliberate upon and pass the necessary legislation, trusting that the temporary provision for the matter meet his approval. Mr. Hillegas and Mr. Pearson were appointed a Committee to pre-

sent this message to his Honor. These same gentlemen were authorized to join with the members of Council in comparing the engrossed Bills.

1774, Jan. 22. At this time the House took into consideration "The ruinous condition of the State House steeple," and "*Ordered*, that the Superintendents confer with some skillful architect for the purpose of repairing or rebuilding the same."

1774, July 19. Mr. Hillegas, Chairman of Committee to continue "An Act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable."

1774, July 20. "*Resolved*, that Michael Hillegas, George Gray, Thomas Mifflin, and Charles Humphreys, Esqrs., or any three of them, by and with the consent and approbation of the Governor of this Province for the time being, may draw orders on the Provincial Treasurer for any sum not exceeding *two thousand pounds*, to be disposed of in paying and victualing, until the 10th day of August next, a number of Rangers lately raised by the Magistrates of Westmoreland county, for removing the panic into which the inhabitants of the said county have been thrown by the late Indian

disturbances, and for other incidental expenses; also in maintaining the peace and friendship subsisting between this Province and the Indians."

"That if, after the said 10th day of August it shall appear to the Governor and the said (afore-named gentlemen) necessary to employ any number of the said Rangers, this House will pass a Bill for paying and victualing them, until the 20th day of September next, provided their number shall not exceed two hundred."

1774, July 22. The Committee of the whole House taking into their most serious consideration the unfortunate differences which have long subsisted between Great Britain and the American Colonies, and been greatly increased by the operation and effects of divers late acts of the British Parliament, "*Resolved*, N. C. D., that there is an absolute necessity that a Congress of Deputies from the several Colonies be held as soon as conveniently may be, to consult together upon the present unhappy state of the Colonies, to form and adopt a plan for the purpose of obtaining redress of American grievances, ascertaining American rights upon the most solid constitutional

principles, and for establishing that union and harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies, which is indispensably necessary to the welfare and happiness of both.” “*Resolved*, N. C. D., that the Honorable Joseph Gallo-way, Speaker, Samuel Rhoads, Thos. Mifflin, Charles Humphreys, John Morton, George Ross and Edward Biddle, Esqrs., be and they hereby are appointed a Committee on the part of this Province for the purposes aforesaid, and that they, or any four of them, do meet such Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies as have been or may be appointed, either by their respective Houses of Representatives, or by Convention, or by the Provincial or Colonial Committees at such time and place as shall be generally agreed on by such Committees, and that the Speaker of this House be directed in a letter to the Speakers of the Houses of Representatives of the other Colonies to inform them of these resolves.”

Upon motion, “*Ordered*, that Messrs. Hille-gas, Brown, John Jacobs, Webb, Ross, Pope and Allen be a Committee to prepare and bring in draughts of instructions for the Députies to the ensuing Congress; a circular letter to the

to the Speakers of the several Colonial Assemblies, and an answer to the Governor's message on Indian affairs." This like everything of which Mr. Hillegas was head, was promptly done at the very next meeting, July 23d.

1774, July 23. Major Isaac Hamilton of the Royal Irish Regulars of Foot, addressed a communication to the Assembly, stating that the bedding, utensils and apartments of his Majesty's troops under his command required inspection and wanted repairs, and praying for the inspection and relief their generosity and judgment shall dictate. Upon consideration of which, Mr. Hillegas and Mr. Miles were appointed a Committee to examine into the present condition of the said barracks, and report thereon to the House at their next meeting. This does not appear to have been done. The reason is obvious.

1774, Oct. 14. This marks the beginning of another session. Mr. Hillegas continued as a member. A new Speaker was unanimously chosen in the person of Edward Biddle, of Berks county. Mr. Hillegas continued on Committee of accounts.

At this time the "General Congress," composed

of the Deputies from the several Colonies, was sitting in this city. John Dickenson was added to the Committee of Deputies from this Province. It was also "*Resolved*, that this House will provide an entertainment, to be given on Thursday next, to the Deputies from the several Colonies attending public business in this city." Messrs. Gray, Hillegas, Mifflin, Rodman, Pearson, Wayne and Ross with the Speaker, were constituted "A Committee to provide and superintend said entertainment." "It being represented by Mr. Hillegas that 'Cayasbuta,' an Indian Chief of note, and a friend to this Province, is now in town, and in want of some necessaries," Mr. Hillegas was authorized to procure the necessaries, defray his expenses, and present him with ten pounds. Of the especial appropriation of twenty-five thousand pounds, passed March 21, 1772, Mr. Hillegas was paid

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------|
| For Indian expenses,..... | £82.5.8 |
| For extra services,..... | 20.0.0 |
| For service on public accounts, | 12.0.0 |
| For service as Provincial com., | 15.0.0 |

Mr. Hillegas was frequently appointed with other prominent members to see the great seal

affixed and deposit the new law in the Rolls Office.

Examining the incidental expenses of the Assembly of each year, it will be observed that Mr. Hillegas invariably served the full time on the Committee of accounts. We note other instances of his having been paid "for Indian expenses," and for services as one of the "Provincial Commissioners." The other Commissioners for this year were Joseph Galloway, Benj. Chew, Joseph Fox, Thos. Cadwalader.

1774, Oct. 19. The Rangers having been continued in service on account of the unsettled condition of the Indians, Messrs. George Gray, Michael Hillegas, Thos. Mifflin and Charles Humphreys, or any three of them, were authorized with the consent and approbation of the Governor, to draw on the Provincial Treasurer, for any sum not exceeding fourteen hundred and fifty pounds, for paying them and their expenses.

1774, Oct. 21. The "General Congress" was entertained on the 20th inst., and Messrs. Gray, Hillegas, Mifflin, Rodman, Pearson, Wayne and Ross, or any four of them with the Speaker, were authorized to settle the account

and the expenses attending the sitting of the Congress.

Mr. Hillegas added to the Committee to inspect the printing of the laws of this Province.

1774, Dec. 9. Mr. Hillegas continued in his established relation to collect fines for breach of rules of the House for the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital.

1774, Dec. 10. The delay in paying borrowers occasioned by the slow process in vogue of signing the bills of credit, called forth the appointment of Messrs. Dickenson, Hillegas and Brown as a "Committee on "A supplementary Act for appointing a further number of signers of the paper money, in addition to those named in the said Act."

1774, Dec. 23. Messrs. Gray, Hillegas, Rhoads, Mifflin and Pearson, constituted a Committee to secure an Act to issue bills of credit of this Province; for redeeming certificates issued by the Commissioners; and for carrying on and completing the "Gaol, Workhouse and House of Correction."

1774, Dec. 24. Mr. Hillegas a member of the Committee to view the Schuylkill and report the

most suitable place to build a bridge to accommodate the public.

He was requested to procure necessary winter clothing for Negro Dublin, defray expense of his board, and draw on the Provincial Treasurer for payment.

1775, Mr. Hillegas presented at the table, and had allowed the account of Luke Morris for a boat and ropes at Province Island Ferry; and of Luke Morris, Thos. Wharton and Samuel Morris for monies expended by them on said island.

1775, Mar. 3. Messrs. Hillegas, Mifflin and Morton a Committee on "Bill for striking *six thousand pounds*, for the purpose of rendering the navigation of the River Delaware secure in the winter season." The same was presented on the 4th inst.

1775, Mar. 7. The Governor, John Penn, by message, called the attention of the House to the presence in the city of a number of Indians of the *Tuscarora, Nanticoke* and *Conoy* tribes, who reside on the heads of the Susquehanna, who represent themselves as very poor and in want of clothing and other necessaries. Whereupon, on the 8th, the House "*Directed*, that Messrs.

Hillegas and Mifflin be authorized to draw a sum not exceeding one hundred pounds on Dr. Samuel Preston Moore, for the purpose indicated."

1775, Mar. 9. In view of the alarming crisis which Great Britain and her Colonies were approaching, Governor John Penn felt it his duty to suggest proper measures for the Representatives of the Province to pursue, and on the 21st of February, 1775, presented a written message to the House. To this they responded, after spirited debate, first in vein of sarcasm, "we agree with you that in all cases wisdom dictates the use of such means as are most likely to attain the end proposed." And then with more vigor, "we have, with deep concern, beheld a system of Colony administration pursued since the year 1763, destructive to the rights and liberties of his Majesty's most faithful subjects in *America*, and have heretofore adopted such measures as we thought were most likely to restore that affection and harmony between the Parent State and the Colonies. * * * We must inform your Honor that a most humble, dutiful and affectionate petition from the delegates of all the Colonies

Irom *Nova Scotia* to *Georgia* is now at the foot of the throne. * * * " This answer was supported by Messrs Gray, Parker, Hillegas, Mifflin, Chas. Thompson, Bartholomew, John Jacobs, Gibbons, Pearson, Humphreys, Morton, Wayne, Ross, Ewing, Swoope, Allen, Montgomery, Chreist, Edmunds, Daugherty, Hunter and William Thompson.

(It is quite evident at this time that Mr. Hillegas is a leader on the floor of the House.) Speaker Biddle being ill, at his own request a new Speaker is elected in the person of John Morton, Esq.

1775, May 1. A letter from William Bollan, Benj. Franklin and Arthur Lee, dated London, February 5th, 1775, laid before the House, reveals that Lord Chatham's proposition to withdraw the troops from Boston, had been rejected, and that it was "The determination to inforce obedience to all the laws."

1775, May 11. "*Resolved*, that George Gray, Michael Hillegas and Chas. Humphreys, Esqrs., or any two of them are hereby authorized and empowered to draw orders on Samuel Preston Moore, Esq., to the amount of eighteen hundred pounds, * * * and on the Provincial Treasurer

for the sum of two hundred pounds, * * * to be disposed of and applied towards discharging certain engagements lately entered into for the public security."

- 1775, June 20. An error having been discovered in the form of the bills of credit directed to be struck, Messrs. Hillegas, Pearson and Humphreys were constituted a Committee to bring in a Bill to correct.
- 1775, June 21. Mr. Hillegas of the Committee on "Bill for striking the sum of twenty-two thousand pounds in bills of credit." This Bill was promptly presented the very next day.
- 1775, June 24. The account of John Palmer, inn-keeper at the Falls of Schuylkill, for expenses of the Committee of Assembly appointed to view the River Schuylkill last spring, was presented to the House; a certificate of payment was drawn by order, signed by the Speaker and delivered to Mr. Hillegas.
- 1775, June 27. Messrs. Gray, Dickenson, Hillegas, Chas. Thompson, Rodman, Pearson, Wayne, Ross, Montgomery and Edwards were appointed a Committee to present such measures as may be expedient for putting this city and Province into a state of defense.

1775, June 28. The Governor having declined to give his consent to the Bill entitled "An Act for the support of this Province and payment of the public debt," it was "*Ordered*, that Messrs. Dickenson, Hillegas, Pearson and Fox be a Committee to bring in an answer to his message announcing the foregoing fact."

1775, June 29. Mr. Hillegas joins with members of the Council, appointed by the Governor, to compare the engrossed Bills with the originals, and with Mr. Parker to see the great seal affixed.

The Committee appointed to strike the sum of twenty thousand pounds in bills of credit, produced the receipt of Joseph Fox, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, for the said sum, according to directions.

1775, June 30. By a series of resolutions presented by the Committee to consider such measures, etc., the House approved the "Association entered into by the good people of this Province for the defense of their lives, liberty and property;" made provision for placing the city and Province on a war footing; named a Committee of safety; that bills of credit to the

value of thirty-five thousand pounds be issued; named the parties to sign the said bills; and when signed to be delivered to Michael Hillegas, Esq., hereby appointed Treasurer.

1775, Sept. 20. Messrs. Hillegas, Pearson and Ross, a Committee on "Bill for striking twenty-two thousand pounds in bills of credit for the support of this government."

1775, Sept. 22. The bond of Mr. Hillegas as Treasurer of the Committee of safety approved and entered of record.

1775, Sept. 30. The close of this session. Mr. Hillegas was paid *seventy five pounds* for "extra services."

1775, Oct. 14. Mr. Hillegas continued as a member of the Assembly. John Dickenson, Michael Hillegas and George Gray head the list. Mr. Hillegas continued Chairman of Committee on accounts. Robert Morris having been elected a member of the Assembly from Philadelphia county, is included on this committee.

1775, Oct. 18. Messrs. Hillegas, Gray, Morris, Pearson and others "A Committee to state an account of the several grants made by this Province to the Crown from the year 1755 to 1764, inclusive, which were to be sunk by taxes, etc., and report the balances outstanding."

- 1775, Oct. 19. Mr. Hillegas, Chairman, with Messrs. Gray, Morris, Brown, Pearson and others, Committee to inquire and report what progress had been made in the manufacture of saltpetre in Philadelphia. Reported November 10th.
- 1775, Nov. 3. Mr. Hillegas, Chairman of Committee to inquire into progress made in procuring arms for public use.
- 1775, Nov. 15. Messrs. Dickenson, Hillegas, Miles, Pearson, with the Speaker, a Committee for "Striking the sum of eighty thousand pounds in bills of credit." Reported November 17th. Mr. Hillegas's vote, with that of Dickenson, Gray, Potts, Miles, Parker, Morris and others, during these trying days, indicates the patriot. The members being equally divided, it required the casting vote of the Speaker to determine the question relative to the "Improvement in military discipline" of the Associators.
- 1775, Nov. 18. Resolutions authorizing the preparation and printing of the above bills of credit for eighty thousand pounds, directs how and when it shall be done and by whom signed; and after being signed, numbered and perfected, the committee "Shall deliver them to Michael Hillegas, Esq., who is hereby appointed

Treasurer for this purpose," and take his receipt for same.

That the sum of five shillings for every hundred pounds be allowed to the said Mr. Hillegas, for his commission as Treasurer of the thirty-five thousand pounds.

1775, Nov. 24. The Committe to examine and adjust the accounts of the several Battalions of Associators, was empowered to draw orders for payment of same upon Michael Hillegas, Esq., which he is required to pay out of the eighty thousand pounds emitted by resolution of the House. Messrs. Dickenson, Hillegas and Morris, with the Speaker, a Committee to "Revise and correct the minutes of this House before they they are printed."

1775, Nov. 25. *Petapanibila* (Alias George Allen), an Indian distinguished for his fidelity to this Province, was voted the sum of one hundred pounds, and Mr. Hillegas and Mr. Miles were requested to lay out the same for him in such goods and other necessaries, as may be most useful to him.

1776, Feb. 15. Mr. Hillegas, produces a bill for Mr. Fox for £211.17.6 for repairs to Barracks.

1776, Feb. 16. Messrs. Hillegas, Joseph Reed, Gibbons,

a Committee "To enable Keepers of Records in the counties of Philadelphia and Chester, to remove them to more safe and convenient places, if the state of public affairs shall require it."

1776, Feb. 22. Mr. Hillegas, Chairman of Committee to visit the House of Employment, inspect the accounts and 'oeconomy' thereof and report."

1776, Mar. 1. Some Indians in town wanted to be supplied with a horse, a beaver trap, etc. Messrs. Hillegas and Parker were "*Ordered*, to provide them and such little matters as they thought expedient."

1776, Mar. 5. Chairman of Committee to prepare and bring in an estimate of the expense of levying a body of fifteen hundred men; and victualing and paying them for one year. The same day their full estimate is spread upon the minutes. And upon consideration of this estimate, the House determined to "Levy and take into pay fifteen hundred men (officers included) for the immediate defense of the Province."

1776, Mar. 14. An order for three thousand pounds drawn on Michael Hillegas, Esq., payable to

Col. Samuel Miles, to be immediately applied to the recruiting service.

1776, Mar. 21. "*Resolved*, that Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer, pay such orders as shall be drawn by the Committee of safety in favor of the said Paymaster (John Maxwell Nesbit), for the purpose of paying the Pennsylvania forces. Messrs. Hillegas, Gray and Rittenhouse, a Committee to contract with persons willing to undertake supplying the troops to be raised with provisions.

1776, Apr. 6. Messrs. Hillegas, Parker and Rittenhouse added to the Committee of safety.

Mr. Hillegas produced at the table an account from the Managers of the House of Employment, of twenty-seven pounds, ten shillings, for the "Cloathing, board and burial of *Catherine Smith*, a blind pauper. "A certificate for the sum was drawn by order, signed by the Speaker and delivered to Mr. Hillegas.

Messrs. Dickenson, Hillegas, Reed and Rittenhouse constituted a Committee to "Draught resolves for striking *eighty-five thousand pounds* in bills of credit for answering the present exigencies of this Province." This committee reported at once. That after the said Bills

had been promptly signed, numbered and perfected, they were to be delivered to Michael Hillegas, Esq., who is hereby appointed Treasurer for that purpose. The Treasurer to give bond in the sum of ten thousand pounds, for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in him.

1776, May 30. He was "Appointed Provincial Treasurer, in the room of Owen Jones, Esq."

1776, June 14. From this date the House stood adjourned to Monday the 26th day of August. At that date a quorum not appearing and failing to appear after several daily attempts, adjourned to Monday, 23d day of September.

1776, Sept. 24. The Speaker with twenty-eight members met pursuant to adjournment of the preceding day, when, after consideration, the Speaker put the question "Whether the sum of one thousand pounds shall be allowed to the Governor, for his support during the present year?" Carried in the affirmative with the following voting "Nay": Hillegas, Parker, Bartholomew, Gibbons, Pearson, Jacobs, Porter, Galbreath, Hoge, Whitehill, Arndt, Smith.

1776, Sept. 26. In the final account rendered by Owen Jones, Esq., late Provincial Treasurer,

we find Mr. Hillegas was paid for extra services seventy-five pounds; expense for repairing Deepwater Island forty-five pounds, four shillings, one penny; service on accounts, ten pounds. The statement of the account of Michael Hillegas as Provincial Treasurer is found at the close of Vol. VI, Votes of the Assembly.

CHAPTER VI.

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS.

1775, July 29. "*Resolved*, that *Michael Hillegas* and *George Clymer*, Esqrs., be joint *Treasurers* of the United Colonies; that the *Treasurers* shall reside in Philadelphia, and that they shall give bond with surety for the faithful performance of their office, in the sum of *one hundred thousand dollars*."

1775, Aug. 1. Payments of large sums of money to be applied to the use of the army in Massachusetts-Bay, authorized; (and if insufficient, Washington empowered to draw on *Continental Treasury* for \$200,000.00); to the Provincial Convention of New York for monies advanced; to the Delegates of the Colony of Connecticut, in part of the sums disbursed in the *Continental service*; to the use of the army in the New York department; to the Colony of Pennsylvania for sums borrowed and for contingent services.

1775, Dec. 26. The state of the *Treasury* was considered and brought forth a series of

resolutions which might properly be called the beginning of the financial system of the United Colonies.

- 1776, Mar. 9. Samuel Hillegas, son of Michael, appointed (*inter alia*) to sign bills of credit.
- 1776, June 26 “*Resolved*, that Michael Hillegas, Esq., be empowered and directed to pay such sums of money as are or may be due to the several signers of Continental bills of credit for their services.”
- 1777, Apr. 21. “*Resolved*, that Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer, be authorized and directed to appoint and qualify such a number of additional signers of money as he shall judge necessary, and send to Congress a certificate of said appointment and qualification.”
- 1777, Aug. 9. “*Resolved*, that the Board of Treasury be directed to order Mr. Hillegas, the Treasurer, together with the Treasury and printing press under his care to remove to Philadelphia as soon as they judge the state and situation of public affairs will admit.” “That the Board of Treasury be directed to take into consideration and report a proper compensation to Mr. Hillegas for his past and future services.”
- 1777, Sept. 6. “*Resolved*, that there be allowed to

Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer of the United States, from the 6th day of August, 1776, when Mr. Clymer resigned the office of joint Treasurer, a salary after the rate, 3,200 dollars per annum for discharging the duties of that office."

1778, Apr. 17. "*Resolved*, that all the Loan Office certificates struck by resolutions of Congress of the 3d day of October, 1776, the 14th of January and 22d of February, 1777, and eight hundred and sixty certificates of one thousand dollars each, numbered from number 1 to 860, of the emission ordered by Congress the 17th day of January, 1778, which have been signed by Michael Hillegas, Esq., Treasurer, or Samuel Hillegas, be good and valid, notwithstanding some of the said certificates may be issued by the several Commissioners of the Continental Loan Offices, after the date of the resolutions of Congress appointing Francis Hopkinson, Esq., Treasurer of Loans."

1778, Aug. 3. Michael Hillegas was elected Treasurer, having been previously nominated by Mr. S. Adams.

1779, Feb. 11. On recommendation of the "Committee on the Treasury," it was "*Resolved*,

that a Secretary of the Treasury be appointed, with the salary of two thousand dollars per annum."

1779, Oct. 23. Congress took into consideration so much of the report of the Committee respecting the establishment of a Board of the Treasury, as relates to the annual election of the officers, and proper salaries for the said officers; and "*Resolved*, that the Commissioners, Secretary and Clerks of the Board of Treasury, and all other departments of the Auditor General, Treasurer and Chambers of Accounts, who may be appointed before the conclusion of the present war, shall hold their respective offices during the pleasure of Congress; anything contained in, an ordinance for establishing a Board of Treasury, and the proper offices for managing the finances of these United States, to the contrary notwithstanding." Until further ordered the following salaries, per annum, were allowed: Commissioners of the Board of Treasury, not members of Congress, respectively \$14,000.00; Auditor General, \$12,000.00; Commissioners of the Chambers Accounts, \$12,000.00; Secretary of the Board of Treasury, \$10,000.00; Treasurer, \$15,000.00; "That the

salaries aforesaid shall be annually or oftener, if Congress shall judge it expedient, revised and altered agreeable to the appreciation of the continental currency."

1779, Nov. 9. Agreeable to the ordinance for establishing the Board of Treasury, Congress proceeded to an election by ballot, when the following gentlemen were chosen: Ezekiel Foreman, Jonathan Trumbull, Jr., Commissioners of the Board of Treasury; Michael Hillegas, Treasurer; Jas. Mulligan, Auditor General; Jos. Nourse, Assistant Auditor General; Robt. Troup, Secretary of the Board of Treasury; Wm. Govett, Resolve Smith, Wm. Geddes, John D. Mercier, Elezeiar M'Comb, Nathaniel Mumford, Commissioners of the Chambers of Accounts. Mr. Houston and Mr. Sharpe were then chosen members of the Board of Treasury.

1780, Apr. 27. Report from Board of Treasury was read, whereupon "*Ordered*, that five warrants for fifty thousand dollars each, issue on Nathaniel Appleton, Commissioner of the Continental Loan Office for the State of Massachusetts-Bay, in favor of Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States, for which the said Treasurer is to be accountable."

- 1780, May 18. “*Ordered*, that a warrant issue on Nathaniel Appleton, Commissioner of Continental Loan Office for the State of Massachusetts-Bay, in favor of Michael Hillegas, Treasurer of the United States for \$590,000.00, for which he is accountable.”
- 1780, June 19. “*Ordered*, by Board of Treasury that a warrant issue on same to same for \$800,000.00.”
- 1781, Feb. 7. “*Resolved*, that there be a Superintendent of Finance, a Secretary of War and a Secretary of Marine.” Their powers and duties determined.
- 1781, Feb. 20. Robert Morris, Esq., was unanimously elected (Superintendent of Finance), having been previously nominated by Mr. Floyd. On the 14th of May he accepted.
- 1781, July 23. F. Hopkinson, Treasurer of Loans, resigned, and that office abolished and the business thereof annexed to the office of Treasurer of the United States.
- 1781, Sept. 11. An ordinance for regulating the Treasury, and adjusting public accounts was passed, authorizing the appointment by Congress in aid of the Superintendent of Finance “A Controller, a Treasurer, a Register, Auditors and Clerks.

1781, Sept. 19. Michael Hillegas was elected Treasurer, having been previously nominated by Mr. Sherman.

1786, Oct. 16. In the ordinance for the establishment of the Mint of the United States, it is directed that there shall be among its officers "A Paymaster, who shall be the Treasurer of the United States for the time being, whose duty it shall be to receive and take charge of the coin made under the direction of the Master Coiner." "To receive and duly enter the certificates for uncoined gold or silver issued by the Assay-master, etc."

NOTE.—The resignation and conclusion of Morris's official career as Superintendent, made necessary a new organization of the Treasury Department. This occurred late in May, 1784. At this time provision was made for a Board of Commissioners, whose salaries were fixed at \$2,500 each. They were to serve for three years. Samuel Osgood and Walter Livingston were elected on the 25th of January, 1785. Thus there was no Board of Treasury or other head of that department at all (except Mr. Hillegas—*Compiler*), from November 1, 1784, to January 25, 1785; and it does not appear that Osgood and Livingston proceeded to act as a Board, for Jay wrote to the President of Congress, April 1, 1785, urging that the Commissioners of the Treasury ought to convene and proceed to business. In 1788 the Committee on the Finances fixed the date upon which the new Board of Treasury took office, after Morris's resignation, as the 21st of April, 1785. ¹ (Mr. Hillegas was in the full performance of his duties during this period.)

¹ *The Financier and the Finances of the American Revolution.*, W. C. Sumner, Vol. II, p. 124.

PART II
—OF THE—
History of the Hilligoss Family



LEVI HILLIGOSS

BORN MARCH 24, 1826

Author of Part II of the History of the Hilligoss Family



MR. AND MRS. SILAS HILLIGOSS

SILAS HILLIGOSS

The ancestors of this gentleman were of German extraction on "both sides of the house." His grandfather, George Hilligoss emigrated from Germany before the Revolutionary War, and settled in Pennsylvania, where he met and married a Miss Hester. On the breaking out of the war of Independence he went out in defense of freedom, and the country of his adoption. He held the rank of Drum-major, and fought throughout that struggle against oppression, serving under the heroic Washington. After victory perched

upon the banner of the patriot army, and the blessings of peace brought back the soldier to his loved ones, he moved with his family to Fleming county, Ky., where he lived, and died in 1815, his wife having died some years before. Sial Hilligoss was born in Fleming county, Ky., December 29, 1800, and was the son of Jacob Hilligoss (the eldest son of George Hilligoss), born in Pennsylvania in 1770, and Barbary (Gilbert) Hilligoss born in Pennsylvania about 1789. The subject of this sketch was the sixth in a family of eleven children, six boys and five girls, only two of whom are now living. He remained with his parents until 23 years of age, doing his duty toward them and trying to fulfill faithfully the Scriptural injunctions. In 1822, his father came to look at this country and was so well pleased with it, that he entered land in Section 11 of Rushville Township. With him came his son-in-law, Isaac Carr, who entered land about two miles farther south and west, on which he settled. His father returned to Kentucky and in 1823, Silas came and began working for his brother-in-law, with whom he remained about two years, when he was married and settled on the land his father entered, which has ever since been known as his home. He was married April 7, 1825, to Elizabeth Smiley, who was born in Virginia, May 2, 1802. Her father died in Virginia when she was an infant, when she

was taken by her mother to Kentucky, where she lived until 1824, when she moved to this county with some friends with whom she had been living. This union has been blessed by twelve children, viz: Levi, born March 24, 1826; Margaret, born April 25, 1827; Mary Ann, born July 31, 1828; Ambrose, born February 23, 1830; Sarah Jane, born January 26, 1832, (died November 21, 1857;) Gilbert, born December 30, 1833; Lemontine, born June 30, 1835; Alfred, born July 12, 1837; Susan, born December 16, 1839; Amos, born December 3, 1844; (died November 4, 1865) and two died in infancy. Mr. Hilligoss began life poor, building his rude log-cabin in the green woods, possessing little of this world's goods; but he had two stout hands, and a strong, persevering courage, which was bound to carry him over every obstacle so common in a new country. His wife is one of those noble women who is always ready to assist her husband by every means in her power and was ever a loving and willing helpmate. Much of his success in life he owes to her energy and economy; virtues that she ever adhered to and practiced. They have lived together man and wife fifty-two years, a fact to be proud of, and although they both verge on four-score years, they are still enjoying good health. Several times through life he had narrow escapes from death, but an Allwise Providence saw fit to preserve him to

outlive the allotted time of man. In youth he was a very active man, a hard worker, and was always considered one of the best farmers in Rush county. His father, Jacob, served three months in 1794, fighting the Indians on the frontier, and his brother, Joseph, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Politically, Mr. Hilligoss has always been a "Jefferson Democrat," and has voted for every Presidential nominee of the party since Jackson, including "Old Hickory," a fact of which he is proud in telling. Neither he nor his wife has ever belonged to any religious denomination but are firm believers in the Divine Word, following the golden rule, "As you would that men should do to you, do unto them in like manner." They believed that all who act charitably, honestly and justly toward their neighbor will be saved. Although commencing in life "at the foot of the ladder," and without the advantage of even the rudiments of an education, he has by an energetic and determined spirit accumulated a large estate, owning at one time 480 acres of land besides money and other valuable property, all of which he has divided among his children with the exception of the old homestead of 172 acres on which he and his wife reside with their son, Ambrose. Mr. Hilligoss stands today as a type of those men who have built up the great State of

Indiana, and children yet unborn, while perusing these pages will bless his name and read with reverence the history of his trials, hardships and success in life.



Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hilligoss and Two of Their Children, William J., and Martha Elizabeth

Levi Hilligoss, a son of Silas Hilligoss, was born in Rush County, Indiana, March 24, 1826. He stayed at home with his father and helped clear up and make the old farm on which his father and mother lived and died. In the year 1847, July 1, he was married to Isabelle Jane King. To them was born seven children, three boys and four girls. William, born June 23, 1849; Martha Elizabeth, born May 2, 1851; Clara, born January 19, 1858; Flora, born November 8, 1863; Marshal, born December 18, 1870; Eva Jane, born June 7, 1873. Pomroy, born July 4, 1875; died 1898.

William Jasper, son of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hilligoss, was born June 23, 1849, in Rush county, Indiana, and was married to Salina Adair in 1867. To this union was born nine children; Edith Hilligoss married William Movold; Ralph, married Jessie Hamilton; Charles, married Ada Latterell; Florence, married Arthur Brothers; Frank, married Nettie Jasmer; Willard, married Lavina Latterell; Ethel, married Willard Parks; Hazel and Leah, not married.

Edith Hilligoss was born February 6, 1872, William Movold (husband), born 1863. They were married in 1897, to this union was born six children, William Movold born July 10, 1888; Elmer, born December 27, 1899; Clifford, born July 30, 1891; Ralph, born March 22, 1893; Melton Clarence, born February 19, 1902; Leo, born December 19, 1902.

Ralph Hilligoss, son of William Jasper Hilligoss, was married to Jessie Hamilton. Charles Hilligoss was married to Ada Latterell and one boy was born to them. Florence Hilligoss was married to Arthur Brothers and one boy, Willard, was born to them. Frank Hilligoss was married to Nettie Jasmer and they have one child, Nela. Willard Hilligoss was married to Lavina Latterell and they have one child, Rosalind. Ethel Hilligoss was married to Willard Parks, born to them one child, Erma. Leah and Hazel are at home.

William Jasper Hilligoss, a son of Levi Hilligoss, son of Silas Hilligoss, son of Jacob Hilligoss, was raised on the farm until married. Then settled in Minnesota. It being a new country he found employment with the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and served them for four or five years. Then found employment with the Great Northern Railroad Company as a timber and land cruiser. He has been in this business now 16 years this February 19, 1912. Still working for the Great Northern Railroad Company.

Martha E. Hilligoss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Levi Hilligoss, was born May 2, 1851 and was united in marriage to Cyrus H. Towne, February 7, 1868. To this union was born eleven children. Cyrus H. Towne, (husband) born September 3, 1849; Elijah A., born January 31, 1869; John Franklin, born January 18, 1871; Elizabeth, born December 9, 1813; Ellen, born October 28, 1875; Cyrus Huston, born January 6, 1877; Dorah, born March 4, 1879; William Levi, born April 27, 1881; Walter Benjamin, born February 1, 1883; Florence, born July 16, 1886; George Washington, born February 2, 1892; Charles Earl, born April 1, 1894. Elijah A. Towne, son of Cyrus and Martha Towne, was born January 31, 1869, and was united in marriage to Vina Crabb. To this union was born three children, Cyrus H., William L. and Walter L.

John F. Towne was married to Effa Chapman, and they have three children, Levi, Cora and John B.

Elizabeth Towne was married to Nicholas Farren. They have five children: Guy, Ellen, Elmer, Ross and Belle.

Ellen Towne was married to Mr. Willis. They have three children: Florence, William and Ruby.

Cyrus H. Towne was born January 6, 1877.

Dorah Towne was married to Robert Hurt, there was five children born to this union, Lawrence, Florence, Margaret, Carilda and Clayton.

William L. Towne was married to Margaret Holland, and to them was born one child, Latitia.

Walter B. Towne was born February 1, 1883. Fireman on Railroad in Alberta, Canada.

Florence Towne was born July 16, 1886.

George Towne was born Feb. 2, 1891.

Charles Earl was born April 1, 1894.

Marshal L. Hilligoss, a son of Levi Hilligoss, was married to Mollie Knuston. To this union was born four children, Hazel, Alvina, Kenneth, Leonard, Ruth Evalyne and Jasper Marshal.

He is a Blacksmith in Grand Forks, North Dakota.



MRS. MARGARET HILLIGOSS STEELE

Margaret Hilligoss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, married Ira C. Steele in 1844. She was born in Rush county, Ind., April 25, 1827. They lived in Rush county four years; they then moved near Peru, Ind., in what was then called the Indian Reser-

vation. They moved to Humboldt, Ill., in 1854; moved in the fall of 1864 to Jefferson county, Iowa, where he died January 15, 1878, and Margaret died August 7, 1896. To this union was born nine children. -

Elizabeth Jane, born July 18, 1846, and resides in Sutherland, Iowa; Silas, born December 3, 1848, also resides in Sutherland, Iowa. William Henry, born October 20, 1850; Thomas Jefferson, born March 19, 1853; Marcellus Parker, born August 25, 1864; Ira Wesley, born August 13; Addie May, born November 4, 1867. Thomas Jefferson and Addie May Steele reside in Sioux City, Iowa. Marcellus lives in Crawford, Nebraska. Mary, Susan and Sarah Lementine, all deceased.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM H. STEELE

William H. Steele, a son of Margaret (Hilligoss) Steele, Margaret a daughter of Silas Hilligoss. William H. Steele took up a homestead in Iowa thirty-five years ago, in 1880. He traded his homestead for his mother's home place of 440 acres after his father died, and this has been his home ever since. He has been successful all through life. His wife, Mary, has been a good, noble woman, who was always ready to assist her husband and was a willing and loving helpmate.

William Henry was born on the Indiana Reservation near Peru, Indiana; was married to Mary Ann Huddleston April 7, 1870, in Jefferson county, Iowa. They lived adjoining his father's farm until 1877. They homesteaded land in O'Brien conuty, Iowa, where they resided until 1880, when they returned to Jefferson county and purchased the old home place, where they still reside. To this union was born seven children; Clarinda, born May 16, 1871, was married to James Linder, September 21, 1889; to them was born nine children: Rolla S., born September 1, 1874, married Attie Acres, May 3, 1899, to them was born three children; Ella was born November 20, 1879, married Wm. Beem, April 8, 1897; Lee Albert, born July 3, 1880, married Sarah Braden, December 29, 1903; John W., born August 4, 1884, married December 23, 1908, to Jessie Beaden; Otto, born April 13, 1887; Franklin Pierce, born August 25, 1889, married Erma Nell Nelson, Jan 12, 1910. They all reside in Jefferson county, Iowa.

William H. Steele died November 17, 1912.

Silas Steele, a brother of William H. Steele, also took up a homestead in O'Brien county, Iowa, 45 years ago. He has lived there ever since. He has been a successful cattle feeder for 20 years or more. His wife, Becca, was good and always industrious, and was a lov-

ing helpmate and they have, by hard work, accumulated 1,000 acres of land. Land at that time in Northwest-ern Iowa was cheap; \$14.00 and a trip to the land office with five years continuous residence, secured 160 acres of land. After going thru five years of a new country to secure 160 acres of land, then the next year sold it for 5 to 8 dollars per acre. The second purchase was the successful purchase of land that is selling now at \$100 to \$150 per acre.

Thomas Jefferson Steele, a brother of Silas and William H., also took up a claim in Iowa and lived there a few years, then sold out and went to the Wyoming Silver Mines for several years. He came back to Sioux City, Iowa, where they have a beautiful home which cost \$16,000.00. He also owns half interest in a stock yard and has a section of land in South Dakota which is being farmed. He and his wife, Ella, have accumulated a nice fortune by hard work and planning for their future welfare.

Marcellus Parker Steele, was married to Chatty Gilford. There were two children, J. M. Steele and Mary Margaret. The mother and daughter, Mary, were burned to death in the house by a gasoline explosion.

Adda Steele was married to John Little, a barber, at Sioux City, Stock Yards.

Ira Wesley Steele (deceased) was married to Ella Jones, having one child. They live at Boulder, Colorado.

Elizabeth Jane Steele, a daughter of Margaret (Hilligoss) Steele, Margaret, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss. Elizabeth was married to John Frush, to them was born six children. Minnie was married to Royal E. Crocker, Alvaretto was married to Mr. Cooper, to them was born four children, Delmer, Clair, Cecil and Mildred; Margaret was married to Mr.

Reed and they have one daughter, Virginia; George was married and has one child, Pearl; Dollie was married to Mr. Duff, they have one child, Gayle Elizabeth; Mary Vera was married to August Frederick, they have one child, Irvin Carlisle.



MR. AND MRS. JOSEPH MULL.

Mary Ann Mull, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to Joseph Mull.

Mary A. Mull was born in Rush county, Indiana, July 31, 1828, and when married moved to Humbolt, Ill. To this union was born two children, William Marshal and Lucinda.

William Marshal is married.

Lucinda married Noah Poorman and they have six children.



WILLIAM MARSHAL MULL

William Marshal Mull married Nancy Jane Kennedy. She was born January 15, 1854, died January 9th, 1905; was married June 19, 1872. Their children:

Anna Mull, born Oct. 1, 1872; Joseph William Mull, born August 16th, 1874; Clara L. Mull born June 16th, 1877. Following is their marriage:

William Wamples was born May 2, 1870, was married November 26th, 1891. Their children: Joseph W. Wamples, born January 8, 1893; Ollie W. Wamples, born August 6, 1874; Clara M. Wamples, born August 3, 1896; Loyd J. Wamples, born April 21, 1900; Emma May Wamples, born June 26, 1906; Eugene W. Wamples, born January 31, 1909.

Joseph William Mull and Miss Mayme Miller were married September 10th, 1904. She was born July 6, 1884. Their children: Phillip Martial Mull, born Sep-

tember 14, 1905; Eva Ilanda Mull, born August 26, 1908; William Burks Mull, November 16, 1910.

Clara Lucinda Mull and Fred W. Shrader were married November 24, 1897. He was born June 13, 1870. Their children: Thelma Lincoln Shrader, born February 12, 1900, died January 8, 1912; Florence Lena Shrader, born October 19, 1901; Identa Mull Shrader, born January 19, 1904; Kenneth Christian Shrader, born October 4, 1912.

Sarah Jane Jefferson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to James Jefferson. Sarah Jane was born January 26, 1832, and died November 21, 1857. Born to this union two children, John Wesley and Annie. She died several years ago.



MR. AND MRS. THOMAS T. FLEENER

Lementine Fleener, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to Thomas T. Fleener December 17, 1857. To this union was born eleven children: Mary Elizabeth, born August 4, 1859; Julia A., born October 21, 1860; Silas Dean, born January 6, 1862; Ollie Jane, born April 6, 1853; Susie M., born May 13, 1864; Lucinda J., born October 30, 1865; George W., born April 16, 1867; Sarah B., born July 4, 1870; Almeda, born March 18, 1872; Emma C., born October 19, 1876.



MR. AND MRS. BENJAMIN F. KIPLINGER

Mary E. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Benjamin F. Kiplinger, September 28, 1880. To this union five children were born, one of whom is living, Maggie L.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM FELTS

Maggie L. Kiplinger married William Felts. To this union one child, Franklin Dar Felts, was born, May 2, 1908.

Julia A., daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Lon Forsythe, to this union was born three children, all deceased. Second husband, David Drook.



Mr. and Mrs. Silas D. Fleener and Family

Silas D. Fleener, son of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Martha E. Beckner. To this union was born four children, Goldie B., deceased, Amos, Ester, and Ruth.

Ollie J. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Henry Larimore. To this union two children were born, Alfred and Effie. Effie married Howard Romigh.

Susie M. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Frank J. Lipp, to this union was born four children: Leroy, Eddie, deceased; Leo and Benjamin. Leroy married Elsie Terref, to this union was born one child, Gilford.

Lucinda J. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Frank Mills.



Mr. and Mrs. George W. Fleener and Family

George W. Fleener, son of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, was born April 16, 1867; was married to Mina E. Brown, August 25, 1892. To this union was born five children: Georgia D., born February 28, 1894; Edgar T., born March 2, 1899; Ethel M., born April 22, 1904; Pearl E., born July 22, 1909, died August 17, 1909; William L., born February 6, 1911.



Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Shipley and Adopted Son

Sarah B. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married William E. Shipley, April 15, 1896. No children were born to them. They adopted a son, Paul Jones Shipley, born August 12, 1897. William E. Shipley departed this life June 24, 1910.

Cora A. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Lot Holman. To this union two children were born, Charlotte and Mariamme.

Almeda Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Joseph Mills. To this union three children were born, Maria, Evalena and Lowel.



MR. AND MRS. OWEN P. DAVIES

Emma C. Fleener, daughter of Lementine Hilligoss Fleener, married Owen P. Davies. She departed this life October 2, 1900.



MRS. WILLIAM OLIVER

Susan Hilligoss, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to William Oliver. She was born December 16, 1839. To this union was born eight children:

Agnes Oliver married Nelse Rodocker; their chil-

dren are: Ralph, Anna, Agnes, Marie, Alfred, Eugene and Susan.

Charles Oliver married Belle Harper, to them was born two children, Frank and Lucie.

Murza Oliver married Clark Williams, to them was born two children, Alta and Leta.

Van Oliver married Lillie Johnson, to them was born four children, Lillian, Ina, Nora and Martin.

India Oliver married Rube Tinkler, to them was born four children, Eddie, Ethel, Jessie and Teuman R.

Maxie Oliver married James Vangilder, to them was born two children, Anna and James.

Anna Oliver married Ed Nauman, to them was born four children, Murza, Amy, Hyatt and Susan.

Addie Oliver was married to Edward Ukele.



MR. AND MRS. CLARK WILLIAMS



MR. AND MRS. VAN OLIVER



MR. AND MRS. EDWARD UKELA



AMBROSE HILLIGOSS

Ambrose Hilligoss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to Elizabeth Wood, April 19, 1853. To this union was born six children:

Leander, born September 25, 1854; George, born July 19, 1856; Silas, born May 31, 1859; Ella, born

January 11, 1861; Omar, born February 13, 1863; Sullivan, born December 10, 1864.

Ambrose Hilligoss married Martha C. Fleener, March 18, 1867. To them was born two children, Oscar, born December 18, 1867; Elmer, born November 10, 1869.

Ambrose Hilligoss married to Mary F. Matthews, April 23, 1871. To this union was born eight children: Lillie A., born January 15, 1872; Gertrude, born January 3, 1874; Cora A., born July 18, 1876; Earl and Pearl, born June 18, 1877; Clara E., born July 7, 1878; Clayton, born February 7, 1881; Fannie May, born June 7, 1883.

Ambrose Hilligoss was married to Nancy J. Adams, September 18, 1884. To this union was born five children: Gilbert C., born August 13, 1885; Raymond A., born August 27, 1887; Frances E. F., born July 9, 1889; Virgil S., born November 29, 1891; Bruce A., born August 25, 1893.

Leander Hilligoss married Mary F. Sider, December 6, 1883. They have two children, Agnes Vernon and Ruth Beatrice.

George Hilligoss was married to Hinda Springer. They have three children, Willie, Susie and Donna.

Omar Hilligoss married Mamie O'Brien. To them was born seven children: Bernard, Leonard, Sullivan, married; Elmer, married Gertrude Deuny, they have

three children: Fern, Evelyn and Ervil.

Raymond Hilligoss, son of Ambrose Hilligoss, departed this life January 2, 1913.



MRS. JOHN KELLY

Ella Hilligoss, daughter of Ambrose Hilligoss, was born January 11, 1861. She was married to John Kelley, Sr., October 18, 1877. To this union was born three children, Earl, Pearl and Lena. Lena married Omer Collier and to them was born two children, Eugene and Helen. Earl Kelley married Rachel Wheeler. To this union was born four children: Robert, Huston, Martha and Irene.

Ella Kelley departed this life October 25, 1912.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN KELLEY AND FAMILY



OSCAR HILLIGOSS

Oscar Hilligoss, son of Ambrose Hilligoss, was born December 18, 1867. He married Miss Sadie Miller and to this union was born four children: Lavon, Dorothy, Forest and Florence (twins.)



MR. AND MRS. AMBROSE D. GRAY

Lillie Hilligoss, daughter of Ambrose Hilligoss, was born January 15, 1872; married Ambrose D. Gray October 29, 1902. Ambrose D. Gray was born in

Harrison Township, Delaware county, Indiana, April 6, 1866, near a little mailing station called Anthony, and remained on a farm until 1891. He was elected assessor of Harrison Township and served six years, being the first Democrat to fill that office in that township. After his term of office expired he was engaged in the mail service and carried mail on a Star Route from Muncie to Jonesboro for four years, and one year on a Rural Route from Muncie to Wheeling.



**Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Hilligoss and daughter,
Mildred Vera**

Mrs. Ambrose D. Gray on the right, sister of Clayton Hilligoss

Clayton Hilligoss, son of Ambrose Hilligoss, was born February 7, 1881; married Miss Mary Schmutz. They have one child, Mildred Vera, born January 29, 1912.

Alfred Hilligoss, son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to Anne Eliza McLean, of Fleming county, Kentucky, April 19, 1860, by Minister Callahan; witnesses: Silas and Elizabeth Hilligoss.

Alfred Hilligoss, born July 12, 1837; Anne Eliza McLean, born May 29, 1841; children born to this union are: Marion Washington, born January 31, 1861; Anne Almeda, born January 18, 1863; Franklin Pierce, born August 22, 1865, Huntington county, Indiana, Edward Mathis, born April 15, 1867, in Huntington county; Susan Samantha, born September 30, 1868; Emma Candas, born November 19, 1870; James Jerome, born November 7, 1873; John Thomas, born August 6, 1877, Johnson county Missouri; Albert Clude, born June 11, 1880, Mitchell county, Kansas.

Alfred Hilligoss died October 13, 1887 at Atchison, Kansas, age 50 years and three months; buried at Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Kansas.

Anne Eliza Hilligoss died April 29, 1903, at Atchison, Kansas, age 60 years, buried at Mt. Vernon Cemetery, Kansas.

James Jerome Hilligoss died April 10, 1880, age 6 years, 6 months and 3 days. Buried at Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas.

John Thomas Hilligoss died April 17, 1880, age 2 years, 8 months and 22 days. Buried at Beloit, Mitchell county, Kansas.

Anne Almeda Hilligoss was married to Mason Smith April 15, 1883, at Atchison, Kansas. To this union three children were born: Ethel, Ernest and Blanche, who are now residing at Wakeeny, Trego county, Kansas. Ethel Smith was married to Mr. Sandstall, January 10, 1911.



Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Hilligoss and Two of Their Children

Franklin Pierce Hilligoss was married to Theresa R. Dosser, September 9, 1889, at Atchison, Kansas. To this union four children were born: A daughter, born December 1, 1891; died at birth; Joseph Raymond, born August 21, 1894; Edward Washington, born July 4, 1896; Marie Antoinette, born September 5, 1900, at Atchison, Kansas.

Emma C. Hilligoss and John Fleming were married October 29, 1889, Tuesday morning, at 9 o'clock at St. Benedict's Church, Atchison, Kansas. To this union was born seven children: Bertha R., born December 31, 1890, died December 21, 1894; William J. L., born December 15, 1892; Rush C., born November 29, 1894, died December 21, 1894; Henry Alfred, born February 19, 1901; John Edwin, born May 6, 1905; Theodore, born April 12, 1907, died August 4, 1907.

Susan Samantha Hilligoss was married to George A. White, March 14, 1892. Five children were born to this union: Baby, born April 21, 1895, died at birth; Jeslin, born December 9, 1897, died December 9, 1897; Jasamine, born November 27, 1898; Thomas Morris, born January 28, 1902; William Farlow, born May 6, 1904.

Edward W. Hilligoss and Ida M. Strine were married November 14, 1897, at Monrovia, Atchison county, Kansas. Three children were born to this

union: Myrtle May, born January 12, 1894, (by former marriage of his wife); Mary Hazel, born January 13, 1902; Robert Raymond, born March 9, 1905

Marion W. Hilligoss and Anne L. Ringler were married November 24, 1893. To this union was born six children: Alfred Elmore, born May 24, 1896, died June 10, 1896; S. Brooke, born June 17, 1897; Isabelle, born March 30, 1901, died March 30, 1901; Walter Wallace, born July 13, 1902; Caroline Eliza, born July 9, 1904, died November 17, 1907; Theodore Arthur, born August 27, 1912.

OCCUPATIONS, TRADES AND PRESENT ADDRESSES OF
ALFRED HILLIGOSS' CHILDREN, SEPTEMBER 1, 1911.

Marion W., employed at the Crystal Ice Co.; 815 S. 10th St., Atchison, Kansas.

Almeda Smith, farmer, Trego county, Kansas.

Edward W., shoemaker, 318 R. St., Atchison, Kansas.

Franklin R., painter, 1022 W. 10th St., Atchison, Kansas.

George A. White, dairyman, Atchison, Kansas.

John Fleming, grocer, 723 Kearney St., Atchison, Kansas.

Claude, soldier, 1st Sergt., Battery F., Second Artillery, Vancouver, Washington.

Gairy Hilligoss, son of Eil Hilligoss, Eil, son of Jacob Hilligoss. Gairy Hilligoss married Catherine Weisenberger. To them was born six children: William, Elbridge, George, Ada, Minnie and Ella.

Ada Hilligoss married Mr. Brown.

Minnie Hilligoss married Mr. Dunn.



AMOS HILLIGOSS

Amos Hilligoss, son of Silas Hilligoss, was born December 3, 1844, and departed this life November 4, 1865.

Gilbert Hilligoss, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Silas Hilligoss, was married to Julia Stephens. To this union was born several children.



MR. AND MRS. IRA HILLIGOSS

David Hilligoss, one of Rush county's most highly respected citizens and farmers, came to town on Saturday morning, July 14, 1877, on an errand and started on his return home. He was carrying some hoop irons on his arm and shoulder. It is supposed that his horse took fright and began jumping, which caused the irons to rattle and the horse became unmanageable. He threw his rider, whose foot caught in the stirrup. A kick upon the forehead at once killed and released the rider. He was found a few minutes afterward lying on his face, dead, on the side of the Moscow road, about one mile from town; and thus suddenly and without warning or premonition, one of our best citizens was bereft of life. The news of his death spread rapidly and produced a sad and profound sensation throughout this entire community. He was known by nearly everyone in the county and universally beloved and respected. This fact was made apparent on the day of his funeral, which took place on Sabbath, July 15. The procession which accompanied his remains from his late residence to the Henry Ormes burying ground, must have been over a mile in length and was made up of the best citizens of Rushville and of his neighbors for miles around. His family consisted of a widow and three children and grandchildren, who were stunned by the blow and their hearts were wrung with grief and anguish, for, without

warning the blot fell, and their affliction seemed almost too great for human nature to endure. The wife and mother, and children received the full and spontaneous sympathy of the entire community, and at the funeral all wept with the mourners. David Hilligoss was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, June 29, 1812. He came to Rush county in 1830, and met his death on July 14, 1877. He was in the sixty-fifth year of his age. He was a member of no church, but was endowed with a high order of natural religion and his creed was comprehended in a few words. Free toleration, which meant a right to think and act for himself, and according to others the same right without question, to which he super-added the maxim of the Golden Rule, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." Practicing these simple precepts and leading an industrious life, he was an ornament to society and an honor to the community and the age in which he lived. His character was without stain and above reproach. By comparison he ranked in life in a higher grade than any of the chosen Patriarchs of the Old Testament, and if they are enjoying the felicities of Heaven, so is he. The history of the Patriarchs is written. His history is made and known to his neighbors and comparison will not result to the disadvantage of the moral character of David Hilligoss. The writer speaks from a forty years

acquaintance with the deceased, and not at random. In his youth he read a school book with close scrutiny and wonderment, the biographical sketches of the lives of the Patriarchs of the old Testament. From knowledge thus obtained the above deductive comparison has been drawn.

David Hilligoss, son of Jacob Hilligoss, married Jane Steele. To this union was born four children, Ira, Thomas, Elizabeth and Clarinda. . .

Ira Hilligoss married Elizabeth English. To them was born two children, Dora and Joanna. . .



MR. AND MRS. DORA HILLIGOSS

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Creveron, of Kansas, on the right.

Dora Hilligoss is a son of Ira Hilligoss. He married Miss Emma Ramsey and to them was born three children, Ona, Lavon and Elsie. Ona married Casper Johnson, October 18, 1906. Three children were born to them, Viola Lavon, born June 8, 1909; Chlorine B., born January 29, 1910; Dora L., born March 12, 1911.

Lavon E. married Bert Osborne. To them was born one child, Lowell, December 16, 1907.

Elsie married Nellie Logan, September 25, 1912.



MR. AND MRS. CASPER JOHNSON



Mr. and Mrs. Bert Osborne and Son, Lowell



MR. AND MRS. ELSIE HILLIGOSS



JOANNA HILLIGOSS

Daughter of Ira Hilligoss; Married George Anderson

Elizabeth, daughter of David Hilligoss, married Elias Heaton. To this union was born two children, a son, Ira, and a daughter, Marinda. Ira married Catherine Riley. To them was born two daughters, Myrtie, who married John Warfield; and Lottie, who married James Westerfield.

Marinda May Heaton was born May 21, 1857, and was married to James M. Lower, August 31, 1879. To this union was born six children, as follows: Ora L., born January 21, 1881, married Dessie Hilligoss, January 10, 1906; Daisy May Lower, born May 10, 1884, married William Gardner. To them was born three children, Dorothy, Amy and Paul. Elbert M. Lower was born August 10, 1886, died December 6, 1904; Lavern H. Lower was born June 1, 1889; Bertha A. Lower was born December 20, 1891; Cecile E. Lower was born July 7, 1899.

James M. Lower departed this life September 10, 1903.

Clarinda, daughter of David Hilligoss, married James L. Heaton. To this union was born two children, Marshal and Laura. Laura married Theodore Brown and to this union eight children were born, Charles M., born November 28, 1898; Everett, born September 7, 1884; Clarence L., born June 12, 1886; Mary C., born July 20, 1888; Florence, born March 28,

1891; Frank, born December 17, 1892; Ida, born July 15, 1898; Hazel born November 10, 1900.

Charles M. Brown, a son of Theodore and Laura Brown, married Stella Plummer. Born to them two sons, Howard Henry and Ralph. Clarence L. Brown married Opal Christ. To them was born one daughter, Marie. Mary C. Heaton married William Tombs and to them was born three children, Gerald, Blount and Lillian. Florence Heaton married Elmer Miller. To them two sons were born, Francis and Robert. Lillie Heaton, a daughter of L. Heaton, married Uriah Warfield. To them one son was born, Emery.

Marshal Heaton married Viotous Stires. To this union was born two children, Cecil and Howard.

Thomas Wallace, son of David Hilligoss, married Mandy Jones, December 19, 1861. To this union was born three children, Maud Laymond, Claud and Clarence David. Maud Laymond married Gilbert Meredith and to this union two children were born, Thomas and Lucille.



JACOB HILLIGOSS AND DAUGHTER, SARAH

Joseph Hilligoss, a son of Jacob Hilligoss, married Sarah Jones, in Fleming county, Kentucky. He moved to Ohio where he lived several years, and where he died. The widow and children moved and settled in Rush county, their previous destination. The mother then put her children out with other families, except John and Mary Ann, who lived with her. She bound Frank to Silas Hilligoss and Silas to David Hilligoss, and

Jacob to William Pearcy, of Rush county. He was seven years old at that time. He remained with Mr. Pearcy until he was of age, Jan. 18, 1847. He married Elizabeth Edmundson. She died in 1851. Two children were born to them, Martha Ellen and Joseph F. The latter died in infancy. He then moved to Shelby county, where he married Elizabeth Shockley. Five children were born to this union: Mary C., born April 9, 1855; Sarah E., born November 3, 1856; William J., born November 22, 1858; Matilda J., born April 9, 1861; George B., born August 24, 1862 and died August 26, 1864; Matilda died August 18, 1876.

Martha E., the eldest child by first marriage, of Jacob Hilligoss, married Elza Ensminger, of Shelby county, March 16, 1873. She died January 3, 1888. Four children were born to them, Oscar, Nellie, Urban and Lester. Lester was eight months old when his mother died. Oscar died February 15, 1899. Nellie married Charles Beaumont in 1903. Two girls were born to them, Martha and Francis. Urban married Pearl Smith in 1903. These three grandchildren, with his two eldest daughters, Mary and Sarah, and Lester Ensminger live on his farm of 80 acres in Shelby county, Indiana. He is very feeble at the present time, October 1, 1911. He has always farmed, and has always had a strong leaning toward the Presbyterian faith.

He learned to read at the old Presbyterian Sabbath School in Rushville, Indiana.

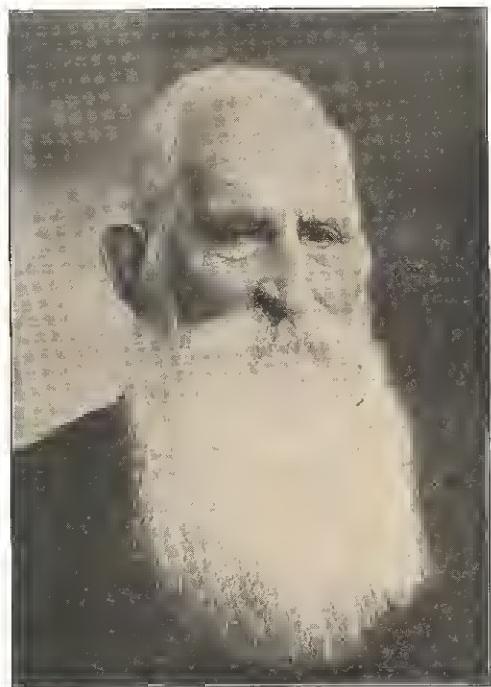
Barbara Hilligoss, a daughter of Joseph Hilligoss, married Wm. Shockley. To them was born two children, Sarah and Ann. Sarah married George Isley. To them two children were born, Von and Lorene. Von married Otis Patterson. Five children were born to this union: Oldie Dossie, Noma Iona, Archie, Bernard and Pauline Helen.

Ann Shockley, daughter of Barbara Shockley, married Monroe Davis. To this union eight children were born: Grace, Roy, Ruby, Russell, Lena, Lola, John and Dorothy.

Eli Hilligoss, son of Jacob Hilligoss, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, and was married to Miss Nancy McRoberts. They settled on a farm in Rush county in 1830, where they lived for several years. They then sold their farm and went to Manilla where they built a tan yard. They lived in Manilla for ten years and then went to the Indian reserve and took up a claim. From there they moved to Illinois where they lived until after the war, when they moved to Putman, county, Missouri. Seven children were born to them: Levi, David, Gairy, William, Nathan, Almeda and Katherine. Levi married Phoebe Jefferson. Katherine married Mr. Ellis and lives in Powersville, Missouri.

Eli Hilligoss and wife both died in Missouri.

Levi Hilligoss, son of Jacob Hilligoss, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky. He was a grandson of George Hilligoss, who was a drum-major under Washington through the Revolutionary War, and his grandfather was George Peter Hilligoss, of German fame, a brother of John Frederick Hilligoss, the First. He was married to Jane Vinsant, in 1826, and came from Kentucky to Rush county, Indiana prior to 1830 and settled on a farm in Walker Township, deeded him by his father, and became one of the progenitors of the Rush county branch of the family. He was one of the sturdy pioneers who helped to hew the now productive acres of Walker Township out of the greenwood. He lived on this farm until his death, February 18, 1860. By thrift and industry he accumulated much wealth. But much of the credit for his success must be given to his wife, who was a noble and energetic helpmate. Levi Hilligoss and wife were the parents of six children: James V., Margaret, Sylvester, Minerva, Isaac and Amanda. Three of this number, James V., Minerva and Amanda are still living (this 1912.) Mr. Hilligoss and wife were faithful members of the Presbyterian church and attended services regularly at Rushville. This family is an old one in Walker Township, and has been a notable one in Rush county history.



JAMES V. HILLIGOSS

James V. Hilligoss, of Walker Township, is a son of Levi and Jane Hilligoss, and was born in Fleming county Kentucky, July 29, 1828. With his parents he came to Rush county from Kentucky when two years of age, and has resided in Walker township during his

entire lifetime. The earlier part of his life was spent on the farm purchased by his grand-father in 1820, and owned by his father at the time of his death. The last thirty-three years he has resided in Homer. In his youth he was married to Amanda M. Boosby. To this union one son was born who died in infancy. The wife died August 4, 1853. Mr. Hilligoss was again married October 5, 1879, to Mary M. Hodge, who departed this life October 25, 1901. To them was born one daughter, Dessie, October 11, 1880. She was married to Ora T. Lower, January 10, 1906. The subject of this sketch has passed the allotted time of three score years and ten and has reached the advanced age of eighty-four, but is yet strong both mentally and physically.

Mr. Hilligoss is an enterprising and honorable business man. His years of hard labor and prudent management have been rewarded by success and he is a man of substance and standing in his home community.



MR. AND MRS. JAMES DEARINGER

Minerva, daughter of Levi Hilligoss, a son of Jacob Hilligoss, married James Dearinger. To this union five children were born: Pinkey, David Marshal, Ormilda Jane, John Rolla and Isaac Newton. Pinkey, married Anna Louden. To this union was born one

son, Aubrey. David Marshall married Annie Miller. Three children were born to them, Carl, Clell and Etta. Ormilda Jane married Rolla Grocox and to them was born three children, David Dennis, Wilfred and Mary. Pearl Grocox, wife of Dennis, was the mother of one child, Alta May.

John Rolla, son of James and Minerva Dearinger, is married and has one child, Elsie. Isaac Newton is also married and has one child, Waylon.

Margaret, daughter of Levi Hilligoss, married William Hardy. To this union three children were born, William Austin, Carrie and Jacob. William Austin married Miss Noor. Two children were born to them, Elizabeth and Cecil.



Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Hilligoss, on the Right Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus Hilligoss, in the Center; Mr. and Mrs. Claude Hilligoss and Son, Aubrey Foster, on the Left:

Sylvester Hilligoss, son of Levi Hilligoss, was born in Walker Township, April 18, 1834 and married Jane Mull, February 28, 1860. She was born July 9, 1835. Cyrus, their son, was born June 18, 1865, and married Emma L. Alter, October 14, 1885. He was married a second time, June 18, 1910, to Lillian Burton.

Claude, son of Cyrus Hilligoss, was born June 25, 1886, and married Stella Land, August, 1904. To this union one child, Aubrey Foster, was born, May 19, 1906.

Sylvester Hilligoss departed this life May 15, 1910. Jane, his wife, died April 30, 1910.



FREDERICK HILLIGOSS

Fred, son of Sylvester Hilligoss, was born November 5, 1868, and married Allie Wright, daughter of John Wright. He was married a second time to Elizabeth Hungerford.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN VEACH

Amanda, daughter of Levi Hilligoss, was born January 29, 1845, and married John Veach on November 29, 1867. He was born August 14, 1843. He is a well known and prosperous farmer of Rush county, owning 357 acres of the best land in the county, and has a large sum of money in the bank.

George Hilligoss (German, Hilligas) was Drum Major under General George Washington, in the war of the American Revolution. He had a son, John, who married Nancy Shockley. He came from Pennsylvania to Kentucky. After his marriage he moved to Ohio and from there to Rush county, Indiana. They had a son, Elias Truitt, who married Nancy Thomas.



MR. AND MRS. ELIAS T. HILLIGOSS

Elias T., son of John Hilligoss, was born March 2, 1819, and died September 8, 1891. He married Nancy Thomas, September 27, 1838. She was born November 3, 1817; died July 30, 1911. Their children are as follows:

Missouri J., born August 30, 1840; married Dr. E. H. Crippen. Nancy I., born December 18, 1842; married William Thomas. Daniel Webster, born February 12, 1845; married Sarah J. Solomon. Mary A. A., born June 29, 1848; married Daniel Gahimer. Elias W. S., born April 10, 1850; married twice; first wife, Alice Miller; second wife, Hannah Wright. Huldah A. F., born August 4, 1852; (deceased). Thomas M. C., born May 14, 1855; married Margaret M. Machlan.



DR. AND MRS. EDWIN H. CRIPPEN

Missouri J. Hilligoss married Dr. E. H. Crippen, and to this union three children were born: Elias Edwin, Mary Emma and Nancy Flavilla.

Elias Edwin married Minnie Debolt. Two children were born to them, Katherine Watson and Mary.

Mary Emma married Joseph Arnold. To this union two children were born, Daisy and Donna, (deceased). Daisy married Harry T. Graham. Two children were born to them, Arnold Edwin and Joseph Workman.

Dr. Elias Winfield Scott Hilligoss was twice married. His first wife was Alice Miller and to them one son, Roy, was born, who died in Manitou, Colorado. His second wife was Hannah Wright. To them was born one daughter, Mary.



NANCY FLAVILLA HILLIGOSS

Nancy Flavilla, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin

H. Crippen, and granddaughter of Elias T. and Nancy Hilligoss, was born June 15, 1867; died of typhoid fever, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, September 10, 1882. She was fifteen years, two months and twenty-four days old. Although young in years, she displayed a brightness of intellect that older ones might envy. She wrote for the Rushville (Indiana) Republican papers the summer before she died. She was buried at Moscow (Indiana) Cemetery.

ON THE DEATH OF NANCY CRIPPEN, BY HER MOTHER,
M. J. CRIPPEN.

Dear daughter sleeps in yonder grave,
The turf above her head;
Oh, let me weep, for cold and damp
Is that low, narrow grave.



ELIAS E. CRIPPEN

Elias Edwin, son of Dr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Crippen, and a grandson of Elias T. and Nancy Hilli-goss, was born January 28, 1868. He married Miss Minnie Debolt, September 22, 1898. Two daughters were born to them, Katherine Watson and Mary. Katherine is ten years of age and Mary is seven. Elias E. Crippen has been in the government service at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, for sixteen years.



MR. AND MRS. D. W. HILLIGOSS

D. W. Hilligoss enlisted October 16, 1863, in the 21st Indiana Heavy Artillery in the Union Army U. S. A.

His regiment participated in twenty-two battles. He was mustered out January 10, 1866; married September 13, 1866, to Sarah J. Solomon. He moved to Boone county, March 4, 1872, and from there to Tipton county, where he now resides. Their children are as

follows:

Ida M., born August 16, 1867; Mary E., born October 28, 1868; Wm. E., born February 18, 1871; Nancy J., born September 20, 1872; Eva, born July 11, 1874; Iva M., born January 30, 1875; Orlan G., born September 7, 1878; Chester A., born September 8, 1881; Ethel L., born February 9, 1884; Nellie C., born June 15, 1885; Annie H., born October 11, 1887.

Ida M., married Charles C. Kersey. Three children were born to the : Harry, born January 17, 1888; Acsel, born August 2, 1889; Mattie, born August 7, 1892.

Nancy J., married John A. Day. Three children were born to them: Jeannette, born May 8, 1894; Daniel D., born June 7, 1900; Ralph A., born December 6, 1903.

Myrtie married John Whitehead. Three children were born to them: Wm. Garrett, born July 15, 1897; Neppie, born November 6, 1900; Conde T., born September, 1903.

Orlan G., married Florence Grayson. To this union three children were born: Flavilla P., born November 22, 1902; Chester P., born November 13, 1906; Mary M., born August 16, 1910.

Chester A., married Maud Gross. To this union was born four children: Roldon, born October 12, 1904; Thomas W., born December 21, 1906; Clarence

W., born June 6, 1909; Everett E., born February 3, 1912.

Ethel married Carl Williams.

Nellie married William Nash.

Annie H. married Everett Grayson.



In the bottom row on the left is Mrs. Nancy Hilligoss, in the center is her great-great-grand son and on the right Mrs. Missouri Crippen. Top row from left to right, Mrs. Daisy Graham and Mrs. Mary E. Arnold

LINES ON THE DEATH OF MRS. NANCY HILLIGOSS, BY
HER DAUGHTER, MRS. MISSOURI J. CRIPPEN.

Dear mother sleeps in yonder grave,
The turf above her head;
Oh, let me weep, for cold and damp

Is her low, narrow bed.

The moon its silvery brightness throws
Upon the marble stone,
But through the dark and silent tomb
No light has ever shown.

No light of sun, but yet a ray
Of glory, brighter far;
Compared to which the sun would be
A feeble, glimmering star.

Jesus, our Lord, laid in the grave,
And blessed the sleeper's bed;
But death could not the conqueror hold,
And soon gave up its dead.

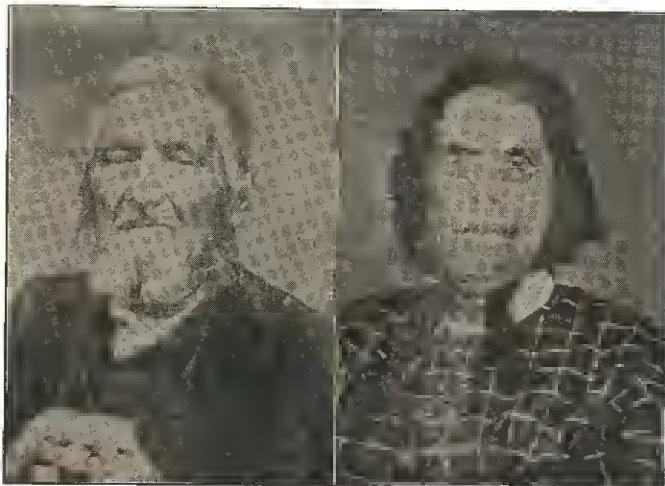
Dear mother sleeps in silence now,
Low down among the dead;
Alas! and must I weep? Ah no,
She will rise from that cold bed.
Hard as the hand of death has been,
Dark as the grave appears,
How sweet to think dear mother lives
A life that's free from tears.

Never more by us on earth
Will our loving mother stand;
Nor never here in happy mirth
Will join our social band.



Mr. and Mrs. Henry Clay Thomas Hilligoss

Henry Clay Thomas Hilligoss was born May 14, 1855. Margaret M. Machlan, his wife, was born March 5, 1857, and died February 23, 1912. They were married June 4, 1876, and emigrated to Colorado, September 9, 1892. Two children were born to them: Benjamin F., (deceased); and Raymond, of Manitou, Colorado. Scott and Clay Hilligoss, when five and seven years of age, played the fife and drum in the presidential campaign of 1860, and attracted much attention on account of their youthfulness and their talent for music.



MR. AND MRS. ISAAC HILLIGOSS

Jacob Hilligoss, father of Isaac Hilligoss, was born in 1796 and died June, 1877. Isaac Hilligoss was the father of fourteen children as follows:

Pollie Hilligoss Morrison, Nella, Watts, Sallie Ann, Nancy J. Hurst, Jacob, Martha H. Danner, James, Elliott, Sexton, Lementine, Sidner H. Mull, George W. and Samuel. Samuel married Cynthia Gates.



MRS. NANCY HURST

Nancy, daughter of Isaac and Nancy Hilligoss, was born May 21, 1816. She married Emmons Hurst and to this union was born eleven children, thirty-four grandchildren and forty great-grandchildren, all of whom are living.

George Hilligoss was born September 13, 1837, in Rush county, Indiana. He married Frances Raynes in 1864, and to this union five children were born: Lauren, born October, 1865. He married Daisy Butler and to this union was born three children, Lora, Russell and Mary. He lives in Shelbyville, Indiana.

James Hilligoss was born in January, 1868, and married Susie Louden. They live in Shelbyville, Indiana. No children were born to this union.

Catherine Hilligoss was born in 1874. In 1908, she married Charles Chapman. They live in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Georgia Hilligoss was born in 1891. She married Wilber Griffin, and to this union two children were born, Florence and Mary George. Mr. and Mrs. Griffin reside in Shelbyville, Indiana.

Jane Hilligoss was born in 1893. She married G. W. Vanpelt. This union was blessed by two children, Katherine and Francis. Mr. and Mrs. Vanpelt and family reside in Shelbyville, Indiana.

George Hilligoss departed this life January 6, 1913.

A. E. Shockley was born July 2, 1853, in Rush county, Indiana. He left Rush county in 1858, before five years of age, and moved to Henry county, Indiana where he still resides at the old home place. In 1873, he married Mahalia Mann. Three children were born to

this union, Eliza, born 1877; married and has two children. She resides in Indianapolis. Ira, born 1881. She married Arthur Hother and one son was born to them, August 24, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Hother reside near Jamestown, their address is Liztown, R. R. 1.

Mrs. A. E Shockley departed this life in 1856.

A. E. Shockley was married in 1887 to Dora Clark. To this union five children were born:

Albertine, married and has two children; lives in Crawfordsville, Indiana.

Mabel, married and has two children; lives in Liztown.

Herbert, married and has one child; lives in Liztown.

Nellie F., married and has one child; lives in Liztown.

O. C., unmarried; lives in Jamestown.

Lavina, daughter of John and Lavina Hilligoss, was born August 8, 1843, in Rush county, Indiana, moved to Madison county when ten years of age. She was married to Alfred Clark, March 30, 1865. To this union six children were born:

E. B., born in Madison county. He is married and has three sons, Harrold, Raymond and Gratton.

Minnie, born in 1866. She married Leroy Ermston. To this union three children were born: Essie, Lula and Chessel. Mr. and Mrs. Ermston and family reside

in Tipton county.

Etheline, born in 1868. She married Will Covertson and to this union was born one daughter, Pauline. They reside in Goshen, Indiana.

Thomas W., was born in 1869. He is married and has one son, Jacob. He lives in Elwood, Indiana, R. R. 33.

May, born in 1870. She is married and has four children: Gwendolyn, Stiles, Francis and Alfred. She lives in Anderson, Indiana, R. R. 6.

Harry, born in 1873. He is married and lives in Portland, Jay county, Indiana, R. R. 1.

John S. Hilligoss, son of William Elliott and Rosanna Sells Hilligoss, was born July 30, 1875, in Rush county, Indiana. At the age of 6 years he moved to Madison county and in 1879 moved back to Rush county. He now resides in Homer, Indiana. In 1885 he married Alice Logan. To this union was born three children:

Harry L., born in 1887; married Robbie Leach. To this union three children were born, Francis, Nettie and Rosanna. Harry L. and family reside in Spencer, Indiana.

Jessie May, born 1890.

Arthur G., born 1895.

L. M. Morrison, son of James and Mary Hilligoss Morrison, was born in Rush county, December 20, 1842. For forty-three years he lived in Lebanon, Boone

county, Indiana, but at present time lives in Rush county. He is unmarried.

Isaac Watson, a brother of L. M. Morrison, was born in 1853 and died in April, 1910. He married Mary Plummer and to this union was born two children, Orman and Lucy. They reside in Mooresville.

Margaret Morrison was born in 1831, and died in August, 1882. She was married and was the mother of eleven children, six of whom are living: Elmer, Emma Belle, Lon, Della Ora, Otto and Daisy.

Nancy Morrison was born in 1832. She married Hugh Gilmore and to this union three children were born, Anna, Lillie and Elizabeth.

Marie Wesley Dunham died in April, 1912. She was the mother of one child, Edward.

John Morrison was born in 1840. He is married and has three children, Medford, Albert and Emory. He resides near Homer, Indiana.

Wm. Martin, born in 1846; died in 1902. He was married and was the father of two children, Samuel and Lucia.

Sarah Hilligoss, daughter of Jacob Hilligoss, married Benjamin Sampson.

Aquilla Sampson, son of Benjamin Sampson, married Harriet Beabont. Seven children were born to this union.

Jerome Sampson was born in 1850. He married

Rebecca English and to this union seven children were born: Pearl, Ethel, Nathan, Charles, Louis, Byron and Robert.

Horatio Sampson was born in 1853. He married Anna Brown and to this union four children were born: Hettie, Mull, Alma and Daisy.

Theodore Sampson was born in 1855. He married Mary Jones. Two children were born to this union, Clem and Eva.

D. D. Sampson was born in 1865. He married Rebecca Conway and to this union was born two children, Orval and Oakley.

Lot Sampson was born in 1860. He is married and has four children.

Miranda Sampson was born in 1862. She married Jessie Kiplinger and to this union two children were born, John and Nellie.

Lou Sampson was born in 1872. She married Homer Cole. No children were born to them.

J. S. E. Hilligoss, son of William S. and Catherine Hilligoss, was born in Rush county, July 1, 1846. He married Polly A. Arbuckle, October 5, 1869 and to this union four children were born:

Daisy, born in 1883. She married Clennie Miller. Three children were born to them, Gladys, Beatrice and Norma. She lives in Rushville, R. R. 5.

Iva, born March 14, 1886; married Oakley Sampson;

died March 16, 1912.

Myrtle was born July 5, 1887. She married Oliver Brown. No children were born to them. Mr. and Mrs. Brown live in Rush county, Indiana, on Rural Route 6.

Florence, born February 23, 1889. She married Russel Johnson and to this union two children were born, Pauline and Wayne. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson live in Rush county, on Rural Route 5.

Polly A. Hilligoss departed this life March 7, 1913.

Amanda, daughter of William S. and Catherine Hilligoss, was born in 1830. She married James Plummer and to this union eight children were born:

Frank was born in 1850 and lives in California.

William, born 1852; married and lives in California.

James Taylor, born 1854; lives in California. He is unmarried.

Reuben, born 1858; unmarried. Lives in California.

Edwin, born 1851; unmarried. Lives in California.

George, born 1851; unmarried. Lives in California.

Catherine, born 1860; unmarried. Lives in California.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. HILLIGOSS

John W., son of Jacob and Eliza Westerfield Hilligoss, was born September 23, 1877, in Rush county, Indiana. When he was 3 months old his parents moved to Madison county. He married Belle Thomas, April 9, 1876 and to this union five children were born:

Ruby, born April 24, 1878, and married Kurvin Shettle, July 13, 1898. To this union four children were born: Alfredia, Marie, Roy and Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Kurvin reside in Anderson, Indiana.

Anna, born March 29, 1883. She married Harry Pfeister and they live in Montpelier, Indiana. No children were born to them.

Hazel, born August 18, 1887; unmarried. Lives in Anderson.

Otto L., born June 6, 1889; unmarried. Lives in Anderson.

Mabel, born September 6, 1890; unmarried. Lives in Anderson.

Anna L., daughter of Wm. Elliott and Rosanna Sells Hilligoss, was born February 2, 1869, in Madison county, Indiana. She married Thomas Lower, November 15, 1893. To this union six children were born: Florence Anne, born August 26, 1894; John Wesley, born December 8, 1895; Lafayette B., born February 7, 1900; Edith Louise, born December 9, 1908; Ellen Marie, born September 24, 1910; Rosanna, born January 6, 1911. They live in Rush county, Indiana, on Rural Route 4.



In the top row, from left to right, is Mrs. Harry Pfeister and Hazel Hilligoss. In the bottom row, from left to right, is Mrs. Kurvin Shettle, Otto and Mabel Hilligoss

George Peter and John Frederick Hilligoss came to America from Alsace, Germany in 1772. They settled in Pennsylvania. All of the Hilligoss's now living can trace their origin to these two men. In this article we will try to name as many of the descendants of George Peter as we have been able to learn.

George II was born in Pennsylvania and during the War of the Revolution was a drum-major under Washington, a fact that entitles his descendants to membership in the D. A. R. He was the grandfather of Conrad Hilligoss and Conrad is the great-grandfather of the writer of this chapter of history. Conrad Hilligoss' father is thought to be Joseph, but we are not positive, but we do know that Conrad was a grandson of George II. Conrad was born in Pennsylvania. Here he married Mary Tribby, an English woman; they moved to Fleming county, Kentucky, and in 1824 they came to Rush county, Indiana. Ten children were born to them. When they moved to Indiana they cleared eight acres and planted it in corn and wheat. When the wheat was ripe they cleaned it with a turkey wing. Their clothes were washed by rubbing with the hands and batting them with a paddle on the top of a smooth stump. After a time a wooden wash board was bought which was used by four families that

had settled in the neighborhood of the little town of Vienna, where there was one store. Vienna is now Glenwood. The family library consisted of one reader and two spelling books, which they studied after the days' work was done. There were many panthers in those days and few people ventured out at night. There are still many living who are descendants of Conrad Hilligoss, but not many of the second generation. I wish we knew more of the history of these pioneer ancestors and also of those who are now living, but we will use such information as we have been able to gather in the best way we know and will present to the reader the names of all we have been able to learn who are the direct descendants of Conrad Hilligoss and Mary Tribby.

The eldest son was John Tribbey, born near the year 1800. He married Anne Steele. He was a farmer and lived two and one-half miles southwest of Rushville, Indiana. Six children were born to them, five sons and one daughter. One son died while quite small, the others all grew to manhood but all are now dead.

William was a farmer and his first wife was Sarah Heaton and to them six children were born. His second marriage was to Amelia Pride; nine children were born to this union only three of whom are now living:



Mr. and Mrs. Leonidas Hilligoss and Son, Alvin

Leonidas, son of William T. and Amelia Hilligoss, was born August 30, 1864, in Rush county; lives on a farm near Greenfield. He married Martha Jeffries on July 4, 1875, and has one son, Alvin, who is unmarried and resides with his father.



MRS. CANZADA WAMPLER

Canzada, daughter of William T. and Amelia Hilligoss, was born in Rush county, October 13, 1850; moved to Cole county, Illinois, in 1864, and on the 16th of June, 1867, married J. F. Wampler, of Humboldt, Illinois. They have lived on a farm two and one-half miles southwest of Humboldt ever since going there.

Etta, the eldest daughter, lives in Wichita, Kansas. She is a real estate and corn buyer.

R. W. Wampler lives one and one-half miles southwest of Humboldt, Illinois. He is married and has five children.

William Wampler is a foreman on a dredge boat.

He is married and has six children and lives at Gillman, Illinois, near Chicago.

Lillie Wampler is a land owner and lives at Roy, New Mexico. She is unmarried.

Fred Wampler lives in Terre Haute, Indiana. He is married and has five children.

Minnie Duncan lives on a farm west of Humboldt, Illinois. She is married and has seven children.

Nellie Duncan lives on a farm west of Humboldt. She is married and has two children.

Clotilde Morris lives west of Humboldt, Illinois.

Alma Paxton, a sister of Canzada Hilligoss, lives in Seigel, Illinois. She is married and has three children.

Elizabeth married William Callahan. He was a farmer. Four sons and two daughters were born to them.

Mary married William C. Gregg. He was a farmer and to them was born twelve children.

Joseph was a farmer and lived near Homer, Indiana. He married Maria Kirk and six children were born to them.

Robert was a farmer and married Elizabeth Justice. Five children were born to them.

Isaac was a farmer and trader and married Margaret Kirk. Several children were born to them.

Maria and Silas, living at Humboldt, Illinois, and Richard, who lives in Vandalia, Illinois, are the only ones now living.

Oliver was a farmer and lived in Homer, Indiana. He was first married to Emily Mahan and four children were born to them, two dying in infancy. His second wife was Elizabeth McDuffy and to them three children were born, one of whom is now living.

Jonathan was a farmer and married Charlotte Tyler. Four children were born to them.

Edward, the youngest son, was a plasterer and married Eliza Meyers, a daughter of Henry Meyers, of Rush county, Indiana. Five children were born to them.

There are many descendants of these sons and daughters of Conrad Hilligoss who are still living, but are not all known to the writer.

GRAND, GREAT-GRAND, AND GREAT-GREAT-GRAND
CHILDREN OF CONRAD HILLIGOSS.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM GREGG

The descendants of Mary Hilligoss and William Gregg, as given by America Carr, are as follows:

Amanda N., born 1832, married David Dill; John H., born 1834, married Sarah Stewart; America J., born 1836, married James H. Carr; Margaret and Maria, (twins), born 1838; Isaac, born 1841; William, born 1845.

America J. Gregg was born in 1836. She married

James H. Carr and they resided in Rushville, Indiana. Mr. Carr died several years ago. Three children were born to them, Eugenia N., born 1856, married William L. Dunn, a contractor, and one daughter, Goldie C. Grimes, was born to them; Estella L., born 1858, and died when five years old; Legrand M., born 1860, married Nella Stoops and lives in Indianapolis. Three children were born to them, Doris born in 1901; Estella F. and Waldo F., (twins), born 1903. Waldo died when three months old.

John Tribby, eldest son of Conrad Hilligoss, married Anne Steele. Six children were born to them; the eldest son, Solomon Perry, married Mary Ann Looney, daughter of Peter Looney, of Noble Township, Rush county, Indiana. They lived and died on the old home place two and one-half miles southwest of Rushville, Indiana. Four children were born to them.

George Washington married Amanda Burns, of Illinois, in which State he lived and died. Three children were born to them, all of whom are married and living in Illinois.

Anne Maria married John Laughlin, a carpenter. They lived and died in Kokomo, Indiana. Three children were born to them, none of whom are supposed to be living.

John Henry was never married and died when in

James H. Carr and they resided in Rushville, Indiana. Mr. Carr died several years ago. Three children were born to them, Eugenia N., born 1856, married William L. Dunn, a contractor, and one daughter, Goldie C. Grimes, was born to them; Estella L., born 1858, and died when five years old; Legrand M., born 1860, married Nella Stoops and lives in Indianapolis. Three children were born to them, Doris born in 1901; Estella F. and Waldo F., (twins), born 1903. Waldo died when three months old.

John Tribby, eldest son of Conrad Hilligoss, married Anne Steele. Six children were born to them; the eldest son, Solomon Perry, married Mary Ann Looney, daughter of Peter Looney, of Noble Township, Rush county, Indiana. They lived and died on the old home place two and one-half miles southwest of Rushville, Indiana. Four children were born to them.

George Washington married Amanda Burns, of Illinois, in which State he lived and died. Three children were born to them, all of whom are married and living in Illinois.

Anne Maria married John Laughlin, a carpenter. They lived and died in Kokomo, Indiana. Three children were born to them, none of whom are supposed to be living.

John Henry was never married and died when in

middle age.

Ira Wesley was born near Rushville, Indiana, June 11, 1842, and died in Anderson, Indiana, October 20, 1904. He married Francis Naomi Hunt, a daughter of Harrison Hunt, of Noble Township, Rush county, Indiana. Eleven children were born to them, three of whom died in infancy and eight growing to manhood and womanhood.

The children and grandchildren of Ira W. Hilligoss and Naomi Hunt are:

Myrta Lavonne, married Daniel F. Matlock. They live in Rushville, Indiana. Two children were born to them, Mabel, born July 3, 1890, and died August 4, 1894; Helen Naomi, born December 3, 1901.

Minnie Vashti, married Charles S. Parkhurst, of Anderson, Indiana. They have one son, Russell H., born May 27, 1893.

Carl Benjamin, married Lola Clifford, of Rushville, Indiana. He died April 20, 1911. One son, Clifford, was born to them July 17, 1893.

Carmi Ralph married Maud Van Burkirk, of Anderson, Indiana, where they now reside.

Nina Diana, married William M. Frazee, of Rushville, Indiana. Three children were born to them; the eldest died in infancy, William, Jr., born February 16, 1904, Frances Nelle, born October 25, 1908; died April

7, 1910.

Jennie Reeve, unmarried and died in Anderson, Indiana, September 7, 1911.

Lucinda Ethel, married Courtland Towel, of Anderson, Indiana.

Nellie Florence, unmarried, died in Anderson, Indiana, May 6, 1902.

The children and grandchildren of Perry Hilligoss and Mary Looney are:

Horace, married Harriett Peters, of Carthage, Indiana. One daughter, Agnes, as born two them.

Alma lives on the old home place, near Rushville, Indiana.

Elizabeth married W. L. King. They live near Rushville, Indiana, and have two sons, Russell and Perry.

The children of George Hilligoss and Amanda Burns are:

Dr. Erasmus P., lives in Decatur, Illinois, and has two sons, Roy and George.

John Wesley, married and lives in Decatur, Illinois.

Maud, married and lives in Illinois.

The children of Ann Maria Hilligoss and John Laughlin are:

Florence, married William Ferrett, of Kokomo,

Hilligoss are:

Fannie Nolan married Henry McGuire, of Rushville, Indiana. Three sons were born to them, Finley (deceased), Freddie (deceased), and William.

Josephine Nolan married Richard Fleehart. No children were born to them.

Rue A. Bebout married Hattie Ellison; both are deceased.

Blanche Bebout married Orval Scott (deceased). Her second husband is Earl Riley.

Fannie Bebout married Wood Study.

Mary Bebout married George Thomas and they have one daughter, Marjorie.

Jessie Bebout married Earl West. One child was born to them.

Bessie Bebout married Horace Williams. One child was born to them.

Earl Priest married Mary Cameron. To this union three children were born.

The children of Maria Hilligoss Wilson are, Charley and Roy.

The children of Benjamin Edwin Hilligoss and Eliza Meyers are, Aurora, Isaac, Lavinna, Belle and Sarah.

The children of Frances Oliver Hilligoss are, Isaac Watson, of Concrete, North Dakota; Cansada Folger, of

Chicago, Illinois, and Homer Havens, of Shelbyville, Indiana.

Isaac Watson married Kalista M. Brokerd, of Eddyville, Iowa. Six children were born to them: Walter O., Ralph, Willard C., Lillian, Emily S. and Mary D. Walter O., married Gertrude Brown, of Marshalltown, Iowa, and four children were born to them: May Belle, Russell E., Elbert E. and Donald I.



MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. HILLIGOSS, JR.
Son of John W. Hilligoss, Sr., his second wife, Sarah A. Hilligoss

Children of John W. Hilligoss and his first wife, Levinna Thomas.

William Jasper, born October 3, 1837; died in 1900.
George Newton and Levina T.

Children of William Jasper: De Linna (deceased),
Etta, married G. W. McEdward.

Much of the biography of William Jasper is embodied in the article contributed by his brother, Dr. George Newton Hilligoss, which is not now at hand. Just after his enlistment in Company G., Captain Joseph T. Smith, 75th Regiment Indiana Volunteer

Infantry in the Civil War, he obtained leave of absence and was married to Miss Bessie Rader, of Middletown, Indiana. In less than an hour after the marriage ceremony he was summoned to join his company, which had been ordered to the front.

He was commissioned Duty Sargeant and served in many hotly contested engagements. He was wounded in the battle of Chicamauga, the ball fracturing the collar bone. For bravery and meritorious services he was promoted from one position to another until at the close of the war he was mustered out First Lieutenant of his company. Afterward he was honorably brevited Captain by the government.

In religion he was a member of the Christian Church, but later united with the Methodist church, of which his wife was a member. When he died he was an elder in that church.

He was a prominent, noble and useful citizen. He was chief in the Eastern Division of the U. S. Pension Office, including the District of New York, under Grover Cleveland. During his term of service there his eldest daughter, Delinna, died.

For many years he was editor of the Huntington County Democrat. Later he represented the counties of Huntington and Wells in the State Senate. As a

political orator he was fervent and eloquent and had but few equals in the hustings. His commanding presence, splendid voice and happy manner of expressing his views made him a formidable adversary. His oratory was of an order peculiar to himself and but few men could command closer attention or arouse greater enthusiasm among the masses.



MR. AND MRS. WILLIAM JASPER HILLIGOSS



LINEAGE AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DR. GEORGE
N. HILLIGOSS AND HIS ANCESTORS.

George Newton Hilligoss was born in Rush county, Indiana, January 23, 1839; was reared upon a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits up to the age of twenty-three years. His father being in limited circumstances, he acquired his education by cutting cord wood, splitting rails and teaching school; digging in and digging out to meet expenses. At the age of twenty-three years he enlisted in the army and participated in many of the hardest battles of the war. Being a student of nature and schooled in self-reliance, he early in life became an independent thinker. In politics he is a Democrat; in religion, a Spiritualist. The Doctor has a creed which

he gives as follows:

"I do not believe in keeping the fountains of your love and tenderness sealed up until your friends are dead, but fill their lives with sweetness now. Speak approving and cheering words now while their ears can hear and their hearts can be thrilled and made happy by them. The kind things you can say after they are gone, say now. The flowers you mean to send for their coffins, bestow now, and so brighten and sweeten their earthly homes before they leave them. If my friends have sweet perfumes, and sympathy and affection which they intend to bestow on my dead body, I would rather they would give them during my weary, troubled hours, that I may be refreshed and cheered while I need them. I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, and a funeral without any eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy. Let us learn to anoint our friends before hand for their burial; post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit. Flowers over the coffin shed no fragrance backward over the weary way which the loved ones have traveled."

After returning from the army he read medicine under the tutilage of Dr. W. H. Hunt, of Anderson, Indiana, from 1864 to 1867, in which year he graduated at the Medical College of Ann Arbor, Michigan. He at once entered upon the practice of medicine at North Vernon, Indiana.

Dr. Hilligoss married Caroline Grawlig, July 23, 1870, in the city of Madison, Indiana. Caroline was born in Germany in the city of Frankfort on the Maine, September 20, 1845; died July 4, 1900. Bright and beautiful to them were born two children, Charles Ingersoll and Gertrude Pauline who passed to Spirit Life in youth.

The Doctor's second marriage was on February 16, 1902, to Katie K. Klotter, of Cincinnati, who was born November 30, 1844.

The Doctor, after thirty years of practice, is now retired with a competency. Has a winter home in Florida, and is at home to his friends during the summer months at his home in Cincinnati, 2400 West McMicken Ave. Dr. Hilligoss is a son of John W. Hilligoss, who was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 14, 1814, and died in February, 1891, at the age of seventy-seven years.

John W., as he was called, was married to Levina Thomas, in 1836. She was born in 1812 and died in 1843. To this union three children were born, William Jasper, George Newton and Levina T.; the little sister being only ten days old when the mother died. Four years later the father married Sarah Hilligoss. She was born in 1814, and died in 1889. She was a good step-mother.

John W. Hilligoss was an early pioneer in Rush and Madison counties, Indiana. Three times he moved into dense forests, built a log cabin and cleared a farm. He was industrious and frugal and best of all an honest man. He held the office of Justice of the Peace for twenty-two years and in all that time, not one appeal that was ever taken from his docket, was ever reversed in a higher court, which speaks well for his judgment and honesty. In religion he was a member of the Christian church; in politics, a Whig; later, a Republican.

The little baby sister that was only ten days old when her mother died, is still living. She is the mother of six children, and has had her share of trouble, for she is twice a widow.

The above mentioned, John W. Hilligoss, was the son of John Hilligoss, Sr., who was born in Germany, in 1772, and died in 1852, at the ripe age of eighty years. He was married to Nancy Shockley, who was born in Maryland in 1787, and died in 1865, at the age of seventy-seven years. To this union eight children were born:

William, married Katie Vandament.

George, married Mary Vandament.

James, married Cynthia Vandament.

Elias, married Nancy Thomas.

John W., married Levina Thomas.

Sanford, married Mary Thomas.

Hulda, married Uriah Thomas.

Mary, married John Callahan.

Most of these children were born in Fleming county, Kentucky, where my grandfather, John Hilligoss, met and married Nancy Shockley. After a number of years he moved to Brown county, Ohio, and while living there the three oldest sons married sisters in the Vandament family. He afterward moved to Rush county, Indiana, where the three youngest sons married sisters in the Thomas family and a daughter also married into the Thomas family. It would seem from this record that in all that western domain of that day and time, there were only two families that had girls of a marriageable age, but, be that as it may, it all proved good, for they were always happy and prospered; most of them raised large families, with no black sheep.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN HILLIGOSS, SR.

How it came about that he went West. He said he was working when a young man for a very rich spinster near Philadelphia. He had been in her employ about a year when she learned that he was thinking of leaving her and going to the then far West. This troubled her, so one day she said to him, "John, you have been the best and most careful hired man I

ever had. You have given me perfect satisfaction in all you have done, and you have been kind and respectful to me, and I feel that I cannot let you leave me. Now I know but one way to keep you, and that way is to ask you to marry me." He said she had been very kind to him, always paying promptly and something more. As she talked to him very earnestly, she showed him a stocking full of gold and silver coin, also a gallon crock full of the same metals, and said, "John, I am very lonely and you are poor, but if you will marry me, and stay with me, and be as good as you have been, all this treasure shall be yours, also all this extensive real estate of many hundred acres. Will you do it?" He said she had been like a mother to him, and was a good woman. He answered that he would have to think it over. That night he went to bed, but not to sleep. He was filled with varied emotions. He said the woman was many years his senior, tall, angular, sallow and very homely. The Hilllgoss men of the olden time were noted for being good to their wives. Could he marry this woman and be good to her? Could he love her as he should? Could he be content, satisfied with her in the marriage relation? He was perplexed. Finally he decided that he would marry her, get possession of all her property and persuade her to go with him to Kentucky. They would load their personal effects in a wagon, drive to Pitts-

burg, then get on a raft and float down the river to Maysville, Kentucky. On the way he would accidentally bump against her after night-fall, and let her fall into the river, and report his loss as an accident, and no one would be the wiser. Thus he thought he had it settled. He thought he would now go to sleep, and tell her in the morning that he would accept her proposition. Just then something seemed to say to him in unmistakable tones, "Johnny flee temptation." He sprang out of bed, groped about in the dark in his room for his few belongings, and before the first rays of the sun had appeared in the East, he was on his way, afoot, toward the great and boundless West. When he stepped off the raft at Maysville, Kentucky, he was a free and happy man, with a good conscience and guiltless of a great crime. In telling of it, he said, "That was a time when the old devil came near getting the best of Johnny." Instead of marrying an old maid, he married a young girl fifteen years his junior. He was a pioneer of Kentucky, a hunter of the Daniel Boone type. When he married Nancy Shockley he wore a towlinen shirt and trousers that she had woven and made for him, also a straw hat that she had plaited of oats straw, and suspenders that she had knit. He was a blacksmith and had just cut out a new buckskin apron from a deer that he had killed and concluded that it would be nice to put that on as a part of his wedding outfit, and thus he

stood beside little Nancy Shockley, and promised to love, provide, shield and protect till death should part them, with only one dollar and fifty cents in his pocket to begin with. How well he kept his pledge, the sequel will show, for he gave to each of his eight children eighty acres of good land and kept enough for himself and his Nancy. He was a noble and true man and I am proud of him. The episode above related, which caused him to separate himself from his kindred in Pennsylvania and go into the wild and dense forests of Kentucky, is a strong evidence of his true worth and noble integrity to manhood. That experience which he had with the old spinster, as related above, is from the pen of my cousin, Mrs. W. M. Alexander, 912 N. Main street, Rushville, Indiana, who heard him relate the story in her father's house the last time he was there. I, too, remember of often hearing him tell this experience and there are many other living witnesses of today that will corroborate this story. My great Sir's name, as I understand it, was George. He was a soldier in the Revolution, a Drum-major under Washington, during the War of the Revolution and a near relation of Michael Hillegas, the first treasurer of the United States of America.

Respectfully submitted,
GEORGE NEWTON HILLIGOSS, M. D.



MRS. LEVINA HILLIGOSS CLARK

Levina T., daughter of John W. Hilligoss, Jr., and
and his first wife, Levina Thomas, married A. H. Clark.
Their children are as follows:

Elmer C., married Louise Danforth.

Minnie A., married Leroy Urmston.

Ida Ethelene, married William R. Covertson.

Thomas W., married Mamie Likens.

Victoria May, married Henry Stiles.

Harry O., married Nellie Stiner.

Sanford, son of John Hilligoss, Sr., and Nancy Shockley, his wife, married Mary Thomas. They lived in Rush county, Indiana, until the spring of 1857, when they moved to Kansas, which was yet a territory, and Indians and coyotes were plentiful. They had three daughters. Phanetta J. married William Thompson. Five sons were born to them: Thomas Love, Ulysses, Sanford, Samuel and William, now living in Coffee county, Kansas

Huldah A. daughter of John Hilligoss, Sr., married Uriah Thomas. Their children are: James Love, Edwin Ruthven and John.

Sidney A. Hilligoss married Isaac Milliken. Their children are: Mary, married Willard Leighton; Lola, married John Bohnmier; Gertrude, married Joseph Woodside; Rosalie, Clyde, Harley, Lyndus and Homer.

Erah Francis married Lou Miller. Their children are: Earl, Harry, Howard, Don, Lona, Estelle, Fay and Zoe.



MRS. SIDNEY A. HILLIGOSS MILLIKEN

CONTRIBUTED BY MRS. SIDNEY A. HILLIGOSS MILLIKEN.

My mother gone?
I call aloud her name. She answers not.
How many times I have longed to see her,
But always the same sad longing
Fills my heart.

Gone, my mother gone?
No more to come; my life's companion
And my childhood's friend?
The only one who knew and understood
My inmost hopes and fears

My joys and woes
The one of all whose love remained the same
Through fickle youth and tried maturity.

O, mother dear!
I want to kneel and pray with you once more
And feel your hand in blessing on my head.
Oh, God, my mother's God, I turn to Thee,
To whom else can I go?
Thou hast the words of everlasting life.

"As one his mother comforteth,
So will I comfort you."
Thy promise, Lord, I claim.
Uphold me in thine everlasting arms,
Pillow my weary head upon Thy breast,
And fill this aching heart
With pure, unselfish love
The same that mother had.

Oh, teach me how
To comfort troubled hearts with this same comfort
Thou hast given me;
For my mother is not dead
But sleepeth in her lowly bed
Till the Life-giver comes,
Oh, glorious thought,
Oh, happy day,
When all our tears
Are wiped away.

The following named sons, and daughter of John Hilligoss, Sr., and Nancy Shockley, his wife, married into the family of Daniel Thomas and Mary McQueen, his wife: John W., Elias, Sanford and Huldah A. Josephine, a granddaughter, married Edwin Ruthven Thomas. Their children are: William, Laura, Alonzo, Austin, Amanda, Mary and Ella.